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THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY FROM 1825 TO 1850

By LAWRENCE THOMPSON

This study is deliberately restricted in scope. To establish workable limits, only the first twenty-five years of the American Tract Society have been surveyed. Even within this quarter century it has seemed advisable to exclude consideration of the printing, publishing, and distributing of books and tracts for, or in, foreign lands. Furthermore, to facilitate reference, the following divisions have been used as sub-heads: (1) Introduction, (2) Organization and Early History, (3) The First Series of Tracts, (4) Publications for Children, (5) Illustrations in the Society Publications, (6) The Christian Almanac, (7) The American Tract Magazine, (8) Bound Volumes, (9) Fact Versus Fiction, (10) Equipment.

Introduction

STUDENTS of the cultural history of the United States have passed too lightly over the printing and publishing activities of the American Tract Society during its one hundred and sixteen years of service. Scholars, such as those who have given us excellent volumes in the *History of American Life* series, may have been inclined to dismiss the work of this organization as too highly specialized in the field of religious evangelization. Nevertheless, the educational influence of the American

Tract Society in stimulating an increased reading public, and in furnishing millions of books and pamphlets which were eagerly devoured by this increased reading public, is an influence which no historian of the American scene can afford to neglect.

No extended history of the American Tract Society has ever been written, although the materials for such a study are abundantly available. Fortunately, the present Executive Secretary of the Society, Rev. Edwin Noah Hardy, has combined with his many duties a rare antiquarian zeal which is largely responsible for the accumulation of a remarkably fine collection of Society publications. This collection, constantly enlarged, is available for purposes of serious research in the attractive library of the American Tract Society at 21 West 46th Street in New York City. In many other libraries throughout the country may be found the voluminous *Annual Reports* of the Society, issued without a break since 1825 and packed with valuable information and statistics. Therein may be found not only the detailed records of all the books, pamphlets, and broadsides published by the Society but also the figures concerning the size of editions and the number of copies distributed throughout the United States. Furthermore, these *Annual Reports* contain first-hand accounts of agents and colporteurs who covered hundreds of thousands of square miles from New York to California and from Texas to the Great Lakes and south again to Florida during the years when the opening of the West produced unprecedented migration. From their small and rudely constructed offices in the new and sparsely settled territories of the frontier, these agents sent in hundreds of letters which were printed in full or in excerpt in the *Reports* as intended summaries and censuses of the moral condition of the country at large. They were that — and many of them were much more than that: vivid and picturesque glimpses of ordinary, hard-working and poverty-stricken frontiersmen and their families who were conquering a continent.

The agents, so widely scattered, had been sent out by the So-

ciety to develop one of the most ambitious, aggressive, and successful promotion enterprises ever realized by an American publisher. The first president of the Society, S. V. S. Wilder, was a shrewd Yankee business man whose zeal for evangelization was buttressed with executive imagination, courage, and cunning. During his long administration, literally millions of books and pamphlets were distributed by means of high-pressure methods of advertising and distribution which sound extremely modern after more than one hundred years. A few examples of these methods will here suffice. To reduce the overhead, all printing was begun in a central plant in New York City. All books and tracts were sold at cost, thus permitting the Society to undersell all other publishers. For instance, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, 376 pages, with eight full-page wood engravings was issued in 1832, bound in full sheep — and the retail price was thirty-seven and one-half cents. For many years, the Society carried out a successful "Tract of the Month" program, and supported it by issuing "book dividends." A monthly magazine was issued by the tens of thousands for the express purpose of advertising the wares of the American Tract Society, and the magazine was sold so cheaply that it could be given away by agents. Hundreds of branch offices or auxiliary societies were created throughout the country to promote distribution in specified areas. Areas were divided into sections, and travelling salesmen or distributors made house-to-house canvasses. In cities and towns, many circulating libraries were established to furnish numerous books to readers for the cost of one. Specialized service was arranged to reach sailors and boatmen on whalers, packets, steamboats, canal boats, and ferries. The Society also published editions for the blind. Donations were solicited for sending a steady flow of books and tracts to numerous institutions: poor houses, immigration offices, reformatories, prisons, and orphan asylums. A special series of profusely illustrated juvenile publications (eventually comprising over two hundred titles) was published in varying formats. In all the So-

ciety publications, particular care was shown for the quality of printing and of illustration in order to enhance the appeal of the books and tracts, at a time when good printing in the United States was practically unknown.

Furthermore, the American Tract Society carried out its varied promotion schemes while rapidly changing conditions required an elasticity to allow for the innovations of an expanding nation. The executives took into account the problems of the German, Irish, French, and Welsh immigrants, and issued many books and pamphlets especially for them. Methods were quickly altered to cope with the demands of travellers on the ever-growing waterways and railroads of the country. The Society assisted in the education of the American Indian, and then issued thousands of pieces in several Indian dialects. The mushroom growths of towns and cities following the gold-rush to California was a quickly recognized opportunity for flourishing agencies and book stores. The needs of the Army and the Navy during the War of 1848 (and later, during the Civil War) led to the writing, publishing, and free distribution of appropriate pamphlets among the soldiers and sailors. Today the American Tract Society continues its record of uninterrupted activity.

Organization and Early History

The establishment of the American Tract Society in New York in 1825 was the result of a merger between the New York Religious Tract Society and the New England Tract Society — the two largest in the United States. At least forty other tract societies had been formed in this country from 1803 to 1825, and all of these traced their descent directly or indirectly to the parent organization, the Religious Tract Society, established in London in 1799.

Religious tracts had been used widely even before the invention of printing. Wycliffe is known to have sent out more than one hundred separate manuscripts of varying sizes. But the extra-

ordinary success of Luther and his associates in distributing their writings to millions of people during the Reformation was largely due to the advantages of the printing press. In the early days of printing, the persistent spread of tracts inspired one irate opponent to complain, "The Gospellers of these days do fill the realm with so many of their noisome little books that they be like to the swarms of locusts which did infest the land of Egypt." In England the first group extensively engaged in the printing and circulating of religious tracts was the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, founded in 1698 to combat atheism and ignorance and still active as an independent organization in 1941. At the end of the eighteenth century, such writers as Hannah More, with her "Cheap Repository Tracts," and Rev. George Burder with his evangelical "Village Tracts," were inspired to such modified usage as a means of combating the "atheistical" pamphlets then widely circulated. As one of these later exponents pointed out, "The splendid talents of Voltaire were never employed against Christianity with so much effect, as when they were devoted to the writing of small tracts, of licentious tendency, for gratuitous dispersion among common people." So it had seemed advisable "to foil the enemy at his own weapons." And from this new battle developed the Religious Tract Society in London.

A glimpse at the general outlines of accomplishment of the Religious Tract Society in London during the years from 1799 to 1825 will enable us better to understand the independent American branches and their work. In seeking variety, the parent organization had issued over 290 titles in the tract series, together with occasional tracts, broad sheets, hand bills, tracts in foreign languages, a *Tract Magazine*, and children's tracts. From 1799 to 1824, the Religious Tract Society had distributed over sixty million tracts. The details of this general program were closely copied by the tract societies in America.

In the United States the most powerful group before 1825

was the New England Tract Society, instituted at Boston in 1814, with headquarters in Andover, Massachusetts. Reprinting largely from publications of the Religious Tract Society in London, the New England Tract Society had published, before 1825, 172 distinct tracts for adults, 12 tracts for children, a *Christian Almanac*, and a *Tract Society Magazine*. During its first ten years, this Society distributed over four million tracts — nearly half the amount of the total output of all the American societies. At the end of this ten year period, the Society had established over two hundred auxiliary branches in twenty-one states and territories. A very important advance was made in the uniformity of its publications in 1823, when the Society began to print from stereotype plates and also to illustrate its tracts with woodcut illustrations. By the end of 1824, almost every tract was decorated with crude woodcuts, made largely by Harlan Page, William Croome and Abel Bowen of Boston. Because of its constantly expanding activity, the New England Tract Society legally changed its name to the American Tract Society in June, 1823. This name was surrendered by the New England group in 1825, when the New York Religious Tract Society presented plans for a national organization. Thereafter, the New England group continued to function as a branch of the American Tract Society of New York.

The New York Religious Tract Society was formed in 1812, and by 1825 its list of publications included 192 tracts in the principal English series, 15 French, 10 Spanish, and 75 Children's Tracts. In thirteen years of service, over two million tracts had been distributed. Proposing to the New England group a plan for a national organization which might unite at least forty independent societies under one head, the New York Religious Tract Society urged the advisability of selecting New York City as headquarters for the following reasons:

The city of New-York, eminently distinguished by its natural and local advantages, its accumulating population and its increasing commercial prosperity and influence, seems destined, in the wisdom of Divine Providence, to become

the centre of these extended operations. If the signs of the times call for a National Institution, where might we look for the seat of its operations, unless where there are greater facilities of ingress and egress, and more extended, constant, and direct intercommunications with foreign ports, and every part of our interior, than are to be found in any other locality in the nation? When the canals which are now in progress shall be completed, there will be a direct inland water communication between this port and every village of note in the extended country West of the Alleghany Mountains. Already one-third part of all the foreign goods brought into the United States are entered at this port, and here put up for merchants in every part of the Union. Merchants assemble here, and opportunities are constantly presented for sending Tracts, at a very small expense, and very frequently at no expense at all, to the remotest part of the land. . .¹

After preliminary discussions had been held with the New England group, formal organization took place in New York on May 10, 1825, and a Boston merchant, S. V. S. Wilder, was elected President. Other details which were worked out found concise expression in the statement issued shortly after by the New England group:

. . . according to the plan mutually agreed upon, the American Tract Society at New York will adopt our present series of tracts as the basis of theirs, subject to such alterations only as will fit them for circulation among the friends of evangelical truth of different denominations; and will supply all the tracts we receive of them for our depositories at as low a rate as we can publish them in New England. They have also chosen the former Corresponding Secretary of our Society [William A. Hallock] to be a member of their Publishing Committee, and have given him full power to act with the other members of that Committee as to the additional tracts which shall be published by the national Society. The terms agreed upon respecting *The Tract Magazine*, *The Christian Almanac*, and all other subjects, are such as must be entirely satisfactory to both Societies.²

No better summary of the religious viewpoints agreed upon may be found than in the first publication of the newly formed Society. Clearly, these divines and worthies were predominantly Presbyterians and Congregationalists, more closely allied to the modified but pronounced Calvinism of Jonathan Edwards than

¹ *The Address of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society to the Christian Public*, Tract 1 [June, 1825] p. 10.

² *Report of the Executive Committee*, Boston, May 31, 1825; quoted in *Twenty-Fifth Annual Report*, New York, 1850, p. 25.

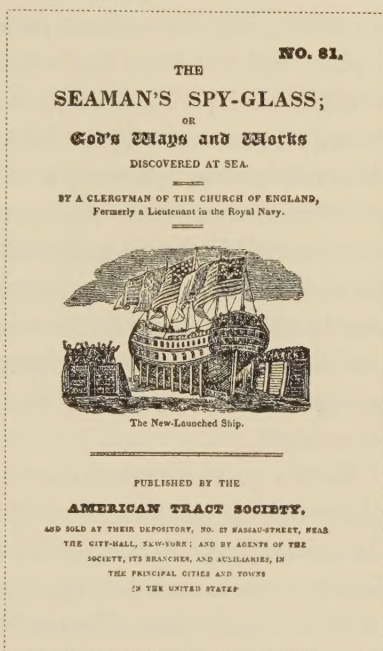
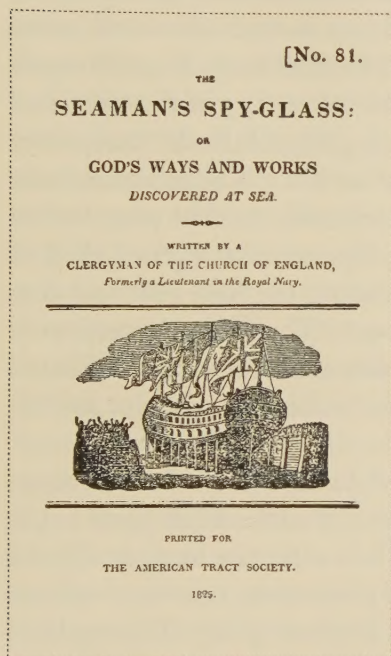
to the more liberal doctrines of Channing and others who were already preaching the doctrine of Unitarianism as a humanizing cure for the hardening Calvinistic arteries. Each denomination participating in the new Society was represented on the Publishing Committee, and the doctrines to which they subscribed were thus summarized:

The different denominations composing the Publishing Committee come to their work with the solemn and honest stipulation to be each the protector of his own peculiarities; and in this labour of mercy to publish and distribute such tracts only as shall inculcate those great doctrines in which they all harmonize. Man's native sinfulness — the purity and obligation of the law of God — the true and proper Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ — the necessity and reality of his atonement and sacrifice — the efficiency of the Holy Spirit in the work of renovation — the free and full offers of the Gospel, and the duty of men to accept it — the necessity of personal holiness — as well as an everlasting state of rewards and punishments beyond the grave — these are doctrines dear to our hearts, and constitute the basis of our union.³

The first need for the national society was a home of its own, and this was rapidly constructed, from funds donated liberally by the citizens of New York. The plans for the building were drawn by the architect, John McComb; the cornerstone was laid in May, 1825; and one year later, the Society was conducting its entire business in the new structure at 87 Nassau Street. The building was carefully designed for its various functions. On the fourth floor, the Society's newly acquired printer, the well-known Daniel Fanshaw, had begun with one press which was soon replaced (in June or July, 1826) by two presses, newly invented by Mr. Treadwell of Boston, and propelled by steam. In the garret above him was plenty of room for storage and drying paper. On the third floor were the facilities for folding and binding. The second floor had been divided into office space for publishing, distributing, and finance committees — and some rooms had been rented to outsiders. On the ground floor, the best corner room that fronted on Nassau and Spruce Streets, was

³ *The Address of the Executive Committee, op. cit., p. 7.*

the main book store of the Society, for the sale of tracts. And next to it was the office of the Secretary.⁴



An example of disparity in a hybrid tract, created by the use in New York of stereotype plates made for the original American Tract Society in Boston. At the reader's left is the reproduction of a title-page of a tract printed in New York in 1825 or 1826 from the inherited stereotype plates; at the right, the imprint appearing on the cover attached to the identical tract. Note the differences in the type faces and also the modifications in the wood engraving recut (probably by Page) for the cover.

The First Series of Tracts

The Society had not waited to move into the new building before the activities should commence. The initial task of the Publishing Committee was to examine and approve the publications of the New England organization, and the task was generally so

⁴ *American Tract Society's House*. In: *The American Tract Magazine*, I, 12, April, 1826, p. 275.

rapidly concluded that 185 tracts were approved by May, 1826 — enough to make nearly six volumes, 400 pages each. Of these, 122 tracts had already been printed in an edition of 4,000 copies; 35 of these had also been printed in a second edition of 4,000 copies; and 7 of these had required third editions of 4,000 copies — all this before May, 1836. Furthermore, 155 of the tracts had already been stereotyped. Obviously, Mr. Hallock's temporary "Corresponding Secretary's Office" at No. 3 Cedar Street must have been a busy distribution center during the first year, before the new building was ready, for he reported that a grand total of 697,900 tracts had been printed during the first year and that nearly half of these had been sent out.⁵ The prices charged were one cent for ten pages, with special discounts for various affiliated groups or individuals, and was later reduced to one cent for fifteen pages.

Such a good start was due in part to the use of old stereotype plates belonging to the New England branch and shipped to the American Tract Society in New York after the merger. Of the first 172 tracts issued by the new organization, 142 were reprints of those already issued by the New England group. This explains the existence, today, of hybrid tracts which contain conflicting imprints: on the outer cover, the imprint beginning, "Published by the American Tract Society, And Sold at their Depository, No. 87 Nassau-Street, Near the City-Hall, New-York"; on the inside title-page, "Printed for the American Tract Society By Flagg & Gould; and sold by them at the Society's General Depository, Andover, (Mass.) . . ." A variant title-page imprint which also occurs in these hybrid tracts is further indication of stereotype plates not yet corrected: "Printed for the American Tract Society, 1825" or "1826." The New England group occasionally used dates; the New York group does not seem to have used any dates on this first series of tracts. To complicate matters for librarians and cataloguers, however, one further detail must be

⁵ *First Annual Report*, New York, 1826, pp. 11-12.

added here. The New England branch did continue some of its own printing for some time after the merger, and reported in its own local report in May, 1826, that during the past year it had issued two new tracts of its own and had printed 596,000 tracts from May, 1825, to May, 1826.

In New York, after the first year, the need for securing new tracts (instead of adapting or reprinting the old ones) led to an abrupt decline in the size of annual additions to the titles in the 12mo series of tracts. But the demands for the tracts increased so rapidly that the presses could not keep up with the orders for reprints. From 1827 to 1850, about 15 new titles were added to this series, annually. During the year ending May, 1827, over three million tracts were printed; ending 1828, over five million; ending 1829, over six million. Thereafter, as the Society branched into varied fields of book-publication, the printing of pamphlets alone decreased, but never dropped below two million a year. As the Society prospered, the printing of pamphlets increased slowly until over five million were being printed annually in 1848, 1849, and 1850. In 1850, the series contained 529 numbered titles in print and available. Of these, thirty-six titles represented replacements: new tracts substituted for older tracts no longer found suitable.

Anyone who wishes today to establish the year in which one of these tracts was originally published by the American Tract Society may do so quite easily by consulting the *Annual Reports*. Certain rule-of-thumb facts may be of slight assistance to librarians and cataloguers who wish to establish rough dates. Although the tracts were never published with dates on them, and reprinted without indication of the number or size of the new edition, they generally contained as a part of the place imprint, the address of the Society building on Nassau Street. The building was originally 87 Nassau Street; in May, 1827, the numbering of houses on Nassau Street was revised so that the Society building became 144 Nassau Street; and in 1833 the numbering was again revised

so that the Society building became 150 Nassau Street, and so remained. Thus, any tract containing "87 Nassau Street" in its imprint was probably printed some time between May, 1825 and May, 1827; any tract containing "144 Nassau Street" in its imprint was probably printed (or reprinted) between May, 1827 and the change of address in 1833; any tract containing "150 Nassau Street" may have been printed, *originally*, as early as 1825, but must have been reprinted some time after the change of address in 1833. Again, in 1848, new fonts of type were used, with lighter and taller faces; the heavier and stubby type, both upper case and lower case, was discarded. Consequently, new tracts or reprints appearing after 1848 (with the "150 Nassau Street" address) contain the lighter and taller type — and if found as issued are always slightly taller than the earlier tracts.

Publications for Children

Next in importance to the major series of duodecimo tracts were the juvenile publications issued in various shapes and sizes with profuse woodcut illustrations, and in varicolored paper wrappers. The pattern for these toy books had been set earlier not only by Newberry and other English publishers but also by the mother society in London and by a host of American publishers, many of whom had begun issuing paper-covered "toys" for children during the last two decades of the eighteenth century. Even in the field of tract society publications, the American Tract Society of New York was not the first to issue toy books for children. The New York Religious Tract Society had issued seventy-five children's books before the merger, as had also the original American Tract Society of Boston, which listed among its publications in 1824 twelve children's tracts "with numerous engravings."⁶

⁶ *Proceedings of the First Ten Years of the American Tract Society, Instituted at Boston, 1814*, [Andover] Flagg and Gould, 1824, p. 177. The Religious Tract Society of New York had begun its children's tracts in 1824, the series being largely

When the national merger took place in 1825, the New York Religious Tract Society had turned over its stereotyped plates and engravings to the new American Tract Society, and the series of children's books thus acquired was available as the basis for a larger series. But this additional publication program was not immediately launched. In May, 1827, the following announcement was made:

The Publishing Committee have, as was expected by the important Tract Societies out of which this originated, proceeded to the preparation of several series of small Tracts for Children. But so urgent has been the call for Tracts of the larger form, occupying the printing presses and the resources which the Society has been able to command, that the stereotyping of the Tracts for Children is but just commenced. The Committee, however, have neither over-looked the wants of the Young and Rising Generation nor the obligations devolving on them to fulfill, in due time, the expectations of the community, and particularly of the Tract Societies now united in this, who had, previous to its formation, been extensively and successfully engaged in this department.⁷

Probably because of this tardy beginning, some of the branch societies continued with their juvenile publications. One of these, with headquarters in Albany, New York, continued to issue a small-sized monthly children's magazine of 32 pages, entitled *The Children's Friend*.⁸ But the stereotyping proceeded so rapidly that the American Tract Society began to issue four sizes of children's tracts in 1827, and by the annual meeting in 1828 the Publishing Committee was able to announce that "sixty-five Children's Tracts have been stereotyped, and most of them printed"; and that by May, 1828, 239,000 of these little illustrated toy books had been published.⁹

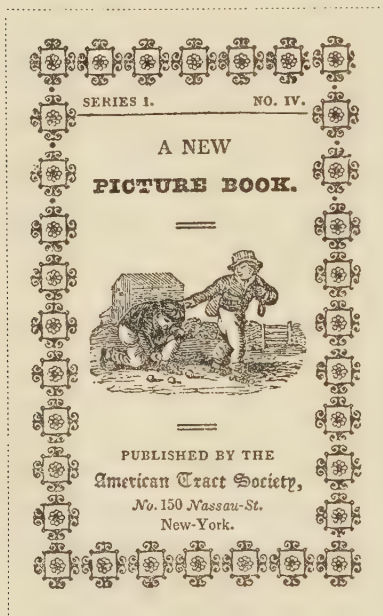
reprints from the illustrated children's tracts issued with woodcuts by the mother society in London. Alexander Anderson copied many of the English engravings for the New York series. The Religious Tract Society in London commenced issuing books and tracts for children in 1819; by 1850 it had on the children's list about 1,700 publications and circulated annually about four million copies. (*Annual Report*, 1850, pp. 17, 19.)

⁷ *Second Annual Report*, 1827, p. 11.

⁸ *American Tract Magazine*, I, 12, April, 1826, p. 284.

⁹ *Third Annual Report*, 1828, p. 10.

Apparently many of the illustrations in these tiny tracts were selected from the woodcut bins of the Religious Tract Society, for a statement in 1829 implied as much: "The Children's Tracts . . . have, during the year, been revised with reference to an improvement in the engravings, and new engravings have been substituted for those of inferior character. . . . The Committee have also prepared for the use of young children, a small series of



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PICTURE BOOK.

13



Give us an humble, active mind,
From sloth and folly free;
Give us a cheerful heart, inclin'd
To useful industry:

A faithful memory bestow,
With solid learning store;
And still, O Lord, as more we know
Let us obey thee more.

The cover and the thirteenth page of an American Tract Society "toy book" for children. These tiny tracts were sold for one-half cent apiece. The small engravings were made by Anderson. Each "Series" was also issued in a bound volume; hence the conflicting pagination.

*Twenty Children's Tracts . . .*¹⁰ This new group of publications, 48mo, 16 pages each, was designated, "Series I"; the earlier children's tracts had been classified according to size and number of pages under the designations, "Series II," "Series III," "Series IV," and "Series V." In 1836, a beginning was made on "Series

¹⁰ *Fourth Annual Report*, 1829, p. 9.

VI," and this group was expanded slowly until it was discontinued in 1844 or 1845. The prices ranged from one-half a cent to four cents apiece. New titles were added annually to the various classifications until, in 1850, 207 separate titles of children's tracts were listed in the *Annual Report* as being in print and available for distribution. The popularity of these tracts was immediate and continuous. The printings grew increasingly larger until (with the addition of children's tracts in Spanish, French and German) over one million of these toy books were printed in each of the years 1849 and 1850. That they were read to pieces one is inclined to believe, when it is noted that today such a splendid collection of children's books as Doctor Rosenbach's contains only a handful of these 207 titles.

Reference has already been made to a revision of the type and illustrations for this series of toy books. A more important revision occurred some time between May, 1844, and the next annual meeting in 1845. At that time the format, quality of paper, and illustrations were improved, although the titles remained essentially unchanged. In classification, two groups were rearranged, so that the old series, "I" to "VI" was reissued as "New Series," "I" to "IV" only. In spite of the lack of dates on these newly issued publications they are easily identified today, because each bears the designation, "New Series," together with the series number and the number of the tract in its particular series. The announcement which heralded this change described a larger program of revision:

The stereotype plates of most of the general series of tracts having become worn, and many of the cuts being inferior, the plates of the greater part of the tracts have been recast, . . . In tracts recast, the type has been leaded as far as practicable, to make it more legible; and all the engravings inserted are neat and attractive. . . . The four series of children's tracts . . . have likewise been revised . . .¹¹

These toy books represented only one part of the Society's program for children. In 1834, announcement was made of books

¹¹ *Twenty-Fourth Annual Report*, 1849, p. 15.

for children written by Jacob Abbott, author of the "Rollo" books, his brother John S. C. Abbott, and Thomas H. Gallaudet, founder of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. These publications, distinctly books and not tracts, were thus heralded:

While, on the one hand, the Committee wish to issue publications rich in the glorious truths of salvation, and to do what they can to *counteract* the prevailing thirst in the rising generation for the mere entertainment of high wrought fiction — a thirst which, it is feared, some writers, professedly religious, are injuriously cherishing — they are aware, on the other hand, that the young demand something more entertaining than mere didactic discussion. And it is with the hope of at once *gaining the attention*, and *instructing and benefiting the heart*, that the Committee have procured, though at the expense of a small allowance to the author on each copy issued, the valuable copy-right works now announced. . . . These volumes are printed in a neater style than most of the Society's other publications; some of them are accompanied by attractive engravings, and the prices are consequently somewhat advanced.¹²

The importance of this announcement was that for the first time the American Tract Society was competing with other publishers in the sense that they were soliciting authors to write children's books expressly for the Society. But the first book, *The Young Christian*, by Jacob Abbott, had already proved a steady seller for other publishers, and had run through four English editions. Two others, *The Child at Home* and *The Mother at Home*, by the Abbotts, rapidly made places for themselves, and by 1850 the Society had sold over 100,000 copies of these three Abbott books. Arrangements with Gallaudet proved equally successful, and from 1835 to 1843 he continued to add titles to his *History of Joseph* and his *History of Jonah* until he had a series of seven books uniformly published by the Society under the generic caption, "Scripture Biography." These books were supplemented steadily in the following years by various works calculated to satisfy the requirements for children from the ages of four to sixteen, and were advertised as "Youth's Biographical Series," and "Youth's Narrative Series." In 1843 these separate groups were combined

¹² *Ninth Annual Report*, 1834, pp. 16-17.

to form the "Youth's Christian Library," and were issued in a uniform series of forty volumes, with one hundred engravings on wood or steel, and sold for \$10. By 1850, the list of "Books for the Young" exclusive of tracts, had increased to sixty-nine volumes, and by this date, the Society had printed over one million copies of children's books and over seven million children's tracts in English and foreign languages — a record for twenty-two years which would make any modern publisher jealous! Such a record is the more impressive when it is remembered that none of the Society publications was distributed through the established professional channels of the book-trade.

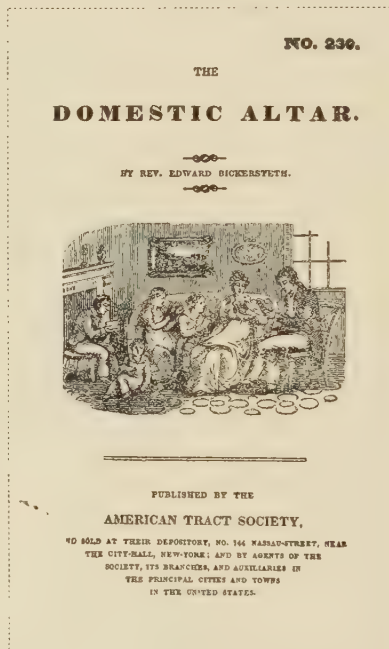
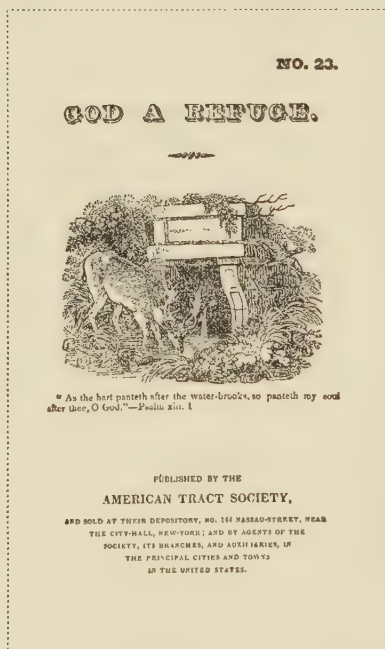
Illustrations in the Society Publications

Perhaps the most apparent influence of the publishing activities of the American Tract Society was its healthy effect on book illustration in the United States from the 1840s to the 1860s. During this period it employed some of the best artists and engravers in the country, and produced work which elicited wide praise and acclaim. This does not mean, however, that all their illustrations were good; they were generally badly cut blocks, and badly printed during most of the years from 1825 to 1845. Nevertheless, it seems advisable to consider the entire effort of the Society in this field.

The early illustration of the original American Tract Society in Boston began in 1823 and consisted of headpiece woodcuts, generally copied crudely from English tracts by Abel Bowen and his pupil, William Croome, assisted by Harlan Page, whose blocks were also used in the first volume of *The American Tract Magazine*. When the national Society was created in New York in 1825, Harlan Page moved to New York with William A. Hallock, continuing not only as a wood-cutter but also as assistant to the Corresponding Secretary.

From the beginning of the New York enterprise, plans were carried out for the engraving of numerous small blocks to be

used on the covers of the tracts and also as headpieces and tail-pieces. At that time, the only competent wood-engraver was Alexander Anderson, whose earlier imitations of Bewick had appeared in New York books so frequently from 1800 to 1825 that they had obviously influenced Bowen and Croome. Anderson's



Anderson's engraving of small blocks for the tracts improved the general appearance. Each of the engravings here reproduced were used again and again on different tracts. Anderson adapted the deer from Thomas Bewick's wood engraving for the title-page of Somerville's *Chase*, Book II, 1796.

work for the American Tract Society was prodigious. From 1825 until well after 1850 he continued turning out hundreds of little blocks, of varying merit, for the Society. Occasionally, in the early issues of the tracts, he was assisted by Harlan Page and by William Mason; sometimes the tracts were decorated by crude blocks inherited from the Religious Tract Society or from the New England group. But as fast as Anderson could cut them, new

blocks replaced these decidedly inferior survivals. When the Society began to issue its scores of children's tracts in 1827, Anderson's burdens were heavily increased, for he continued to cut not only for the toy books but also for the standard tracts, for *The American Tract Magazine*, and for *The Christian Almanac*. As the programs of the Society expanded to include books, these also were illustrated frequently with numerous cuts from Anderson's graver. One of the first of these illustrated books was Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, published in 1832, with eight "elegant" full-page wood engravings (five by Anderson and three by Mason) after designs (by the English artist Harvey) already used in an edition recently published by the Religious Tract Society of London. In 1833 Jonathan Edwards's *Life of Brainerd* was published with two full-page engravings by Anderson after sketches by Harlan Page. Page died before this work had gone through the press. At this time, also, occasional use was made of steel engravings for such volumes as Abbott's *Young Christian* and Gallaudet's *Youth's Book of Natural Theology*. And when a uniform series, such as "The Evangelical Family Library," was issued in 1836, each of the thirteen volumes contained a steel engraving as a frontispiece.

The intense interest of the Publishing Committee in constantly trying to improve the quality of printing text and illustrations in their various books is attested by the frequent reference to revision in the *Annual Reports*, and in prideful descriptions of new presses which enhanced the beauty of the engravings. The early publications, often marred by over-inking which gave a muddy appearance to even the strongest and best of Anderson's little blocks, were bettered continually. But one of the most important gains was made in 1838 and 1839, when the Society secured the temporary assistance of Joseph A. Adams, a pupil of Anderson, who had in some ways surpassed his master. A printer before he had become a wood-engraver, Adams understood the problems of careful "make-ready" to secure correct impressions for his own

blocks. He stimulated the Society to more careful endeavor in this respect. His first work for the Society was to make wood engravings for three volumes in the series of Gallaudet's "Scripture Biography": *Adam to Jacob*, 1838, *Life of Moses*, 1839, and *Life of Joshua*, 1838. These three volumes were included in the uniform "Christian Library," containing 45 volumes in all. Adams was sufficiently well known in 1840, when the announcement of the "Christian Library" was made, to justify the Society's use of his name as a feature in connection with the illustrations. He had already undertaken the monumental project of producing (with the artist, J. G. Chapman) sixteen hundred engravings for the famous "Harper's Bible," copyrighted in 1843. The "Christian Library" also contained twenty-four steel engravings, and it may fairly be pointed out here that Adams's greatest weakness as an engraver on wood was his tendency to compete with the manner and style of steel engravings, and consequently his delicately executed wood engravings lost the vigorous force and power of white-line engraving as developed so beautifully by Thomas Bewick and copied faithfully by Anderson at his best.

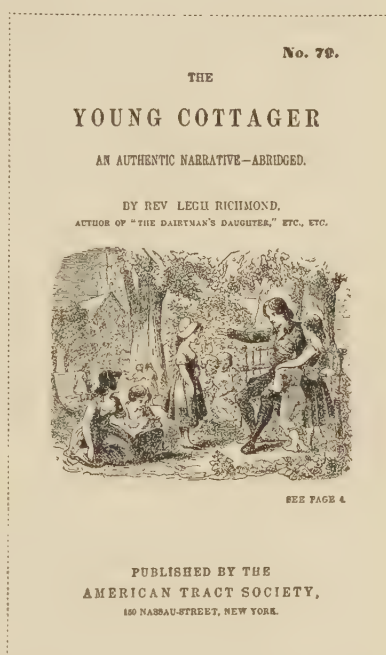
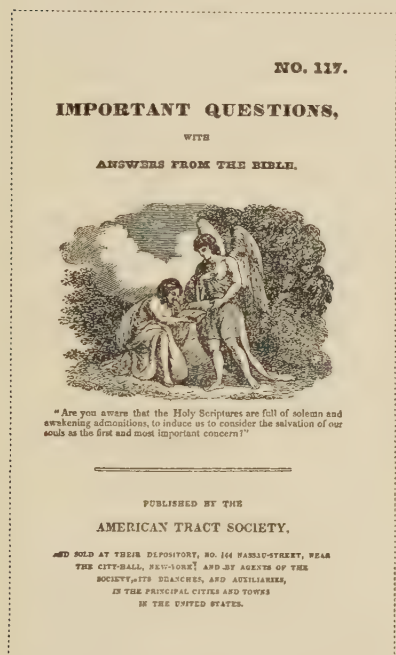
Adams's association with the printing and illustrating activities of the Society had a lasting effect. It was apparently through his offices that one of his pupils, Robert Roberts, who had worked on the "Harper's Bible," was secured in 1847 to supervise all engraving. In the next annual report, particular reference was made to the innovation:

The Committee believe, that the attention which has been given to the issuing of *engravings in the first style of the art*, for the success in which they are much indebted to the talent and care of Mr. Robert Roberts, will be fully rewarded in the increased attractiveness and acceptance of a large portion of the Society's issues, especially those designed for the young.¹³

The complete revision of the main series of tracts and the separate series of children's tracts from 1844 to 1849 reflected the influence of Adams, Chapman, and Roberts. The new style of en-

¹³ *Twenty-Third Annual Report*, 1848, p. 20.

gravings which appeared at that time is easily differentiated (even when unsigned) from the cruder and stronger work of Anderson, whose style was growing old-fashioned for the tastes of the day. But the most successful and influential days of the



An example of the contrast between appearances of tracts issued before and after the purchase of new fonts of type in 1848. Tract No. 117 (originally issued in 1826) bears the "144 Nassau-Street" address and thus this particular reprint probably appeared between 1827 and 1833; but the characteristic appearance did not change appreciably until 1848. Tract No. 79 (originally issued in 1826) reveals the characteristic appearance of pamphlets printed from the new type faces purchased in 1848, and this reprint was probably issued between 1848 and 1850. Notice also that the engraving on Tract No. 117 is by Anderson; that on Tract No. 79 is by Roberts.

American Tract Society were to come after Roberts's death in 1850, when he was succeeded by B. F. Childs. In his *History of Wood Engraving in America*, W. J. Linton devotes considerable space to the artistic influence of the American Tract Society:

About this period [1843] came an English immigration . . . to stir the native engravers to more activity. Then the American Tract Society took a new departure . . . launched out more widely; bought better presses, obtained artistic management, and aimed at better work. The general quality of wood engraving began to improve as the demand for it increased. A notable alteration took place in the style of work. If there was nothing to equal the freedom of handling and boldness of Anderson's best white line, or of so high and perfect a character as in Adams's engravings, there was a bettering of the general quality: a care for purity and delicacy of line, a clearness in facsimile, and an attention to tone as well as smoothness of tints, which, helped by the improvement in printing, placed the cuts for the Tract Society's publications very far beyond the mass of earlier work, and on a fair level with average English work of that same period.¹⁴

Ahead were the years when the Society printed the handsomely illustrated *Child's Paper*, with sketches by such familiar artists as Chapman, Darley, and Nast; with engravers such as Childs, Whitney, Herrick, Kinnersley, Richardson, Bookhout and others. But these fall beyond our study. Suffice it to say that the art work of the American Tract Society was constantly improved until it led the way for other American publishers in the 1850s and 1860s.

The Christian Almanac

Some of the best publicity gained by artists working for the American Tract Society was secured through the pages of *The Christian Almanac* during the late 1840s, the 1850s and the 1860s. But as a medium for the painless distribution of moral and religious precept, this publication was even more successful. It had an exceptionally satisfactory history and revealed another aspect of the alert imagination of the Publishing Committee. It had been inherited, at the start, from the American Tract Society in Boston, where it had been undertaken first for the year 1821, in a 48-page edition of 14,000 copies. The following year, 40,000 copies were distributed. Thereafter, arrangements were made to issue the *Almanac* with a number of different title-pages, and with varying information suitable to regions around Boston,

¹⁴ Linton, *op. cit.*, pp. 22-23.

New York, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. The edition for the New York region was issued in 1824 under the imprint of the New York Religious Tract Society. After the merger into the national society, the Boston group continued for one more year to publish the *Almanac*, and when it relinquished the publication to the New York group (which first published the 1827 edition with twenty different imprints) it was estimated that during the six previous years, over 250,000 copies had been circulated. Almost all of these various editions, with differing textual matter, were printed at the Society house in New York for localities as remote as Alabama and Missouri. The cost was obviously high, but the distribution continued high also. By 1840 the New York group had printed during twelve years well over one million copies of the *Almanac*.

Beginning with the 1841 edition, there came a change. The title was modified to *The Family Christian Almanac*, issued in only one edition "adapted to the United States generally." Explaining the reason for this change, the Publishing Committee wrote:

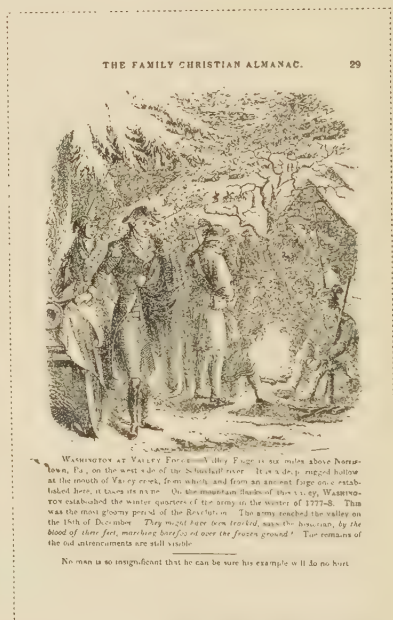
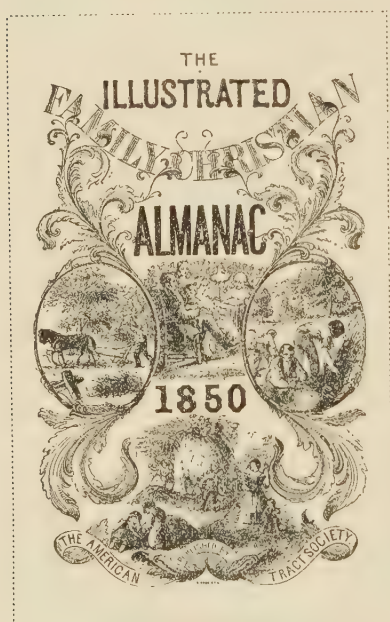
Desirable as in some respects it is to furnish an Almanac thus adapted, not only in its calendar but its notices of benevolent Societies, civil institutions, &c. to various localities, the Society have not been able to issue the respective editions without considerable *pecuniary loss*, especially by the increased expense of separate editions, and the failure of those for distant parts of the country from the difficulty of obtaining local matter and issuing and transmitting them in season.¹⁵

The *Almanac* had carried the usual cuts as headpieces of obvious occupational symbolism for each month, and with other appropriate cuts. Many of these were cut by Alexander Anderson and recut by him as they wore out. But a distinct change was made in the appearance of *The Family Christian Almanac* for 1848. Under the supervision of the newly acquired artist, Robert Roberts, the publication was increased in size from 36 to 60 pages, and the new engravings were better made and better printed. The reaction was so favorable that the sales increased to 128,000. Inspired by

¹⁵ *Fifteenth Annual Report*, 1840, p. 16.

success, the Society projected for 1849 an even more elaborately illustrated and better edited publication. Again the sales increased abruptly. With justifiable pride, the next *Annual Report* contained this description:

The Christian Almanac for 1849 was prepared with great care by the Rev. Tryon Edwards, D.D., of New London, Conn., embracing valuable statistical in-



The cover and one page from *The Illustrated Family Christian Almanac* for 1850. The engravings are by Roberts.

formation chiefly drawn from original sources; and being illustrated with attractive engravings, its circulation reached the amount of 192,000 copies. A highly respectable quarterly, the *New Englander*, was pleased to say of this little work, "This is one of the marvels of this marvellous age. We remember, for years, buying almanacs at twelve and a half cents each, which had but twelve pages, and those of dingy paper and miserable print, and containing only the calendar and a few silly anecdotes. But here, for six cents each, or three cents by the thousand, is a beautifully printed almanac of sixty pages and twelve handsome illustrations, filled with select reading on almost every topic, and containing also statistics of the highest value on various important subjects. And what is more, these statis-

tics are not antiquated . . . but statistics from original sources, and brought up to present dates. . . ." ¹⁶

In 1850 the issue was called *The Illustrated Family Christian Almanac*, embellished with "eleven historical and instructive engravings" prepared by Roberts shortly before his death. Anticipating an increased sale, 320,000 copies were printed and distributed. Again the Society proudly quoted from another journal:

It is indeed a *gem*, both in beauty and value. Its elegant cuts would be an ornament to any work whatever; its statistics, prepared with great care, extend to almost every department, and its selections of reading matter are made with such admirable taste and judgment, that we are not surprised at the immense circulation the work has attained. We commend this excellent little work to every family in the land. ¹⁷

It is tempting to continue to the later issues which deserve the high praise which they won, with so many illustrations well engraved after the designs of Darley and others. But our limit has been reached, and it must suffice to add that the total printing of the *Almanac* from 1827 to 1850 was listed as 2,486,493.

The American Tract Magazine

One of the most specific sources of information concerning the publishing activities of the Society is *The American Tract Magazine*, issued "as a medium of communicating the most interesting intelligence relative to the cause of Tracts, and as containing many valuable articles calculated to promote the spiritual benefit of the reader." ¹⁸ A brief bibliographical note, here, will suffice. It was issued once in two months, twelve numbers to the volume, beginning June, 1824, by the original American Tract Society. Beginning with the number for August, 1825 (Volume I, Number 8), *The American Tract Magazine* was printed and published by the American Tract Society of New York. In the issue for November, 1827 (Volume II, Number 10), an announcement was made to

¹⁶ *Twenty-Fourth Annual Report*, 1849, p. 19.

¹⁷ *Twenty-Fifth Annual Report*, 1850, p. 39.

³ *First Annual Report*, 1826, p. 13.

Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, and in 1829 Baxter's *Saint's Rest*. These were supplemented in 1830 by five more books: Burder's *Twelve Sermons to the Aged*; three separate volumes containing anonymous biographies of Newton, Leighton, and Swartz; and Pike's *Persuasives to Early Piety*. In the same year the Society was mildly embarrassed by the receipt from the Religious Tract Society of London of a set of stereotype plates of an abridged edition of Pike's *Persuasives*, and thus announced the publication of the same book in two forms — the complete edition (360 pages) in 1830, the abridged edition (256 pages) in March, 1831.

Pilgrim's Progress, 18mo, 376 pages, was issued, as already stated, in 1832. The same plates were used for variant issues until 1847; the first being a reissue with a steel-engraved title-page, for the "Evangelical Family Library"; the second being identical for inclusion in the uniformly bound "Christian Library" first issued in 1840; the third, in the uniformly bound "Youth's Christian Library." In 1846 *Pilgrim's Progress* was recast and published in an 18mo edition, 464 pages, with new engravings by Anderson. In 1848 or 1849 an entirely different edition was issued, 12mo, 603 pages. This elaborate edition, expensively priced at a dollar a copy, reflected the trend towards better book-making and better illustration, for it contained entirely different engravings by Roberts after designs by Chapman, and was augmented with a liberal prefatory selection from *Grace Abounding*. Furthermore, the Society published four editions of *Pilgrim's Progress* in foreign languages: in French in 1840, two editions in German in 1841, and an edition in Welsh in 1845. It continued to stand at the head of the Society's best-seller list, together with Baxter's *Saint's Rest* and Pike's *Persuasives* from its first publication until 1850 and long after. Reissued many times since, it may be bought from the Society today in an excellent modern edition.

One might easily continue to establish a detailed but tedious bibliographical record of date-publications for the first issues of

the more than one hundred titles of books issued in the following years by the Society; then one might similarly list the dates for the publication of tracts and books in foreign languages for the growing number of German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish and Dutch immigrants to the United States. But such a listing would exceed the bounds of this study. It is enough to recall that in 1850 the Society was publishing in German 147 tracts, 42 books and 17 children's tracts; in French, 84 tracts and 11 books; in Spanish, 42 tracts and 6 books together with scattering numbers of publications in the languages of other immigrants mentioned above.

More interesting and more important in this connection is a brief glimpse at the types of books and some names of authors represented in the Society's lists of published books. Twice during the years from 1825 to 1850 the Society published summaries concerning the origin, character, and authorship of its publications¹⁹ which by 1850 included more than one thousand titles of works written by more than two hundred named authors. Summarizing the character of the tracts, the Publishing Committee reported in 1832:

Tracts are substantially unexceptionable in respect to their authenticity. Of the 280 Tracts now embraced in the principal and occasional Series, about 168 are didactic presentations of Christian doctrines and duties; about 20 are directed against Infidelity, Universalism, Popery, and Judaism; and about 20 against Intemperance and other prevailing vices. About 72 are narratives; of which a few are palpably allegorical . . . and notwithstanding the great variety of sources from which the remainder have been derived . . . the evidence of the authenticity of

¹⁹ The first report appeared in *The American Tract Magazine*, Volume VI, Number 11: *Sketch of the Origin and Character of the Principal Series of Tracts of the American Tract Society*. It was also issued as a separate tract. Each tract is listed in sequence, the title and author given, and the contents briefly summarized. The second summary of this nature was issued in 1841 or 1842 as a separate pamphlet containing *Descriptive and Alphabetical lists of the Society's Tracts and Volumes, including a sketch of the Origin and Character of the Tracts in the principal series to Number 430*. See the *Eighteenth Annual Report*, 1843, p. 13, and the *Twenty-Fifth Annual Report*, 1850, p. 29, for alphabetical lists of authors to whom tracts are ascribed.

most of them is abundant. . . . The general indiscriminate charge that Tracts are fiction, deserves not a moment's consideration; and it is a curious fact that, so far as such a charge has been made *definite*, it has been directed prominently against Tracts whose authenticity is established by the most unquestionable evidence.²⁰

The ratio of American authors to English authors grew steadily as the years passed. At the outset, most of the tracts were reprints of those issued originally by the Religious Tract Society of London, or from the earlier series of "Cheap Repository Tracts" written by Hannah More and others. Many of the popular tracts were selections of passages or true anecdotes from the published works of Bunyan, Watts, Doddridge, Flavel, Baxter, and William Cowper. But many tracts were similarly selected from the works of such deceased American worthies as Cotton Mather, Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Rush, John Witherspoon, Mason L. Weems, and Timothy Dwight. For example, one early temperance tract (Number 25), *The Effects of Ardent Spirits*, was extracted from a longer treatise on the subject by Dr. Rush of Philadelphia. Another temperance tract (Number 112), *Peter and John Hay*, was an extract from Parson Weems's *Drunkard's Looking Glass*. Timothy Dwight, late President of Yale, had concerned himself with hell and damnation in one part of his *Theological Discourses*, and this passage was published as a tract under the title, *The Duration of Future Punishment*. Living authors were encouraged to write expressly for the Society on specified subjects by the offering of premiums, and for prizes of \$50 and \$100 several poorly paid professors at Andover, Yale, Princeton, Brown, Bowdoin, Amherst and Williams found themselves moved to send in essays for tracts.

Many of the names of these American authors are familiar today only to specialists in American literature. Lydia H. Sigourney contributed a tract for children; Timothy Flint won a premium of \$50 for a tract on *The Ruinous Consequences of Gambling*. In 1835, a premium of \$100 was awarded for Tract Number 317:

²⁰ *Seventh Annual Report*, 1832, pp. 12-13.

Call and Qualifications for the Christian Ministry, by Rev. Ralph Emerson of Boston.²¹

It was not accidental that the Society should have drawn heavily on the writings of Jonathan Edwards, for the religious evangelism of the American Tract Society was closely associated with the teachings and preachings of Edwards; and these in turn were colored by the great revival of the 1740s, led by George Whitefield. Edwards's concern with the peculiar psychopathic convulsions in "the wakening soul" and his case histories remind one of the Mathers and their unbalanced preoccupation with the phenomena of curious behavior exhibited by those ensnared in witchcraft by the devil. There was a direct line of descent from New England Puritanism to the underlying theological dogma of many high in the organization of the American Tract Society; yet it is important to realize that Edwards stood between the Society and the Mathers, that the church quarrels which followed the "Great Awakening" brought about the death of Puritan formalism and substituted for it a kind of free-lance approach to religion. The numerous denominational sects which grew more powerful after the days of Edwards and Whitefield needed the co-ordination given by the American Tract Society to avoid the waste of energy which had been expended over their differences. But because Jonathan Edwards had become the intellectual leader of the revolutionaries, by his insistence upon conversion as the sole ground of admission to communion, he stood out as the figure best calculated to remind the scattered denominations of the tenets which they held in common. Consequently his works were continually reprinted by the Society.

Quite fittingly, the first Edwards reprint (Tract Number 78, published in 1825) was an abridged version of his narrative of

²¹ In listing the newly published tracts for 1834-1835, the Publishing Committee makes this passing reference: ". . . No. 317 by Rev. Ralph Emerson, D.D. obtained through a premium of \$100 offered at Boston." (*Tenth Annual Report*, 1835, p. 19.) But there seems to be not the slightest internal evidence to support the faint possibility that the author of this tract is Ralph Waldo Emerson.

the conversion of Abigail Hutchinson during the great revival of 1740; and the second (Tract Number 144, published in 1826) was an account of his own conversion and religious exercises. In 1832, Edwards's *Treatise on the Affections* was published by the Society, "as re-written by W. Ellerby, with some corrections." In announcing this work, the Publishing Committee wrote,

The Treatise on the Affections, is by many esteemed the most valuable of President Edwards' publications, and generally as next to the Bible, the great standard work on the discriminating evidences of true religion.²²

His *Life of David Brainerd* was also hailed with strong commendation when it was issued in an abridged form, 18mo, 260 pages, in 1833. When his *History of the Work of Redemption* was published in 1838, the Committee wrote, in the spirit of Edwards himself, that the work was

well known as one of the most valuable standard works of that great and evangelical author; combining at once a Church History, a Bible History, and an unfolding of the ways of God to men, and the plan of redemption, equally adapted to elevate and purify the soul, and to commend the Savior of mankind to the reception of a perishing world.²³

Once again, in 1845, the Society drew on Edwards, and published under the title, *Treatise on Revivals*, abridged versions of his *Narrative of Surprising Conversions* and *Thoughts on the Revival of 1740*. Such a liberal representation is an eloquent commentary on the Society's attitude towards this "reactionary Calvinist and philosophical recluse" who, as Parrington says, "devoted his logic to an assiduous stoking of the fires of Hell."

Fact Versus Fiction

Edwards's frequent outbursts against certain types of fiction which seemed too eagerly devoured by certain younger members of his congregation was duly reflected by the American Tract So-

²² *Eighth Annual Report*, 1833, p. 15.

²³ *Thirteenth Annual Report*, 1838, p. 10.

ciety. The most outspoken condemnation occurred in 1836, and seems to deserve an abridged quotation here:

The state of the public press commands . . . the most solemn attention. There are said to be now in the trade lists in the United States more than 8,000 volumes, the larger portion of which are fiction, or of injurious moral tendency. These volumes are prepared and issued to please the public taste, depraved as it may be — not to correct it; they are sent forth to fire the wayward imagination of the young and infold them more strongly in the illusions of sin, not to direct their minds to heaven and save the soul. Nor is this evil limited to avowed and palpable romance. Thousands of volumes are issued under the aspect of friendship to religion, whose influence, in a spiritual view, is scarcely less injurious. The Committee may be pardoned, perhaps, for introducing, to illustrate the danger to which they refer, the following severe criticism of Rev. Robert Hall on the writings of Miss Edgeworth.

"She is," said Mr. Hall, "the most irreligious writer I ever read; not so much from any direct attacks she makes on religion as from a universal and studied omission of the subject. . . . She does not directly oppose religion, but makes it appear unnecessary, by exhibiting a perfect virtue without it. No works ever produced so bad an effect on my own mind. I did not expect to find any irreligion in Miss Edgeworth's writings. I was off my guard — their moral character disarmed me. I read nine volumes of them at once; but I could not preach with any comfort for six weeks after reading them. . . . She said that if she had written for the lower classes, she would have recommended religion; but that she had written for a class to whom it was less necessary." How absurd! She seemed to think that the virtues of the higher orders of society needed no assistance from religion, and that it was only designed as a curb and a muzzle for the brute."

Of the novels of Walter Scott, which are acknowledged to be among the least injurious of this class of writings, an able writer in the *London Christian Guardian*, after presenting a clear view of their influence, says:

"I would raise my voice, however feeble, against their admission into Christian families, and I do most earnestly entreat Christian parents who wish to preserve their children's minds in a pure and healthy state . . . to beware how they put such works into their hands; as I am well persuaded (alas! by personal experience) that the evil effects arising from the perusal of one novel, counteract the good effects of twenty sermons: the novel reader lives in a fancied world of his own, without sorrow and without pain, where all is happiness and peace; and consequently, when real misfortune drags him down from his visionary world, and compels him to view things as they really are, and reminds him that he is but a man, he murmurs against the providence of God, repines at his station, becomes irritated with all around him, neglects the duties which he owes to his God, his country, and to himself; lives in misery, and oftentimes dies in woe."

It is most clear, that the tremendous influence of the public press in our

country may not be left solely to the operation and influence of sales for the purposes of gain. The most valuable books must be prepared in an attractive style, and furnished at cost, or less than cost, and Christian efforts must be put forth all over the land to place them in the hands of the people — by sale, if it can be done — gratuitously, if it cannot.²⁴

Equipment

The ever-expanding programs of printing and publishing had continued to create problems from the beginning. Unfortunately, the original building had been constructed with too great an economy, and as Daniel Fanshaw's force of printers continued to grow in order to man the new and heavy presses which were bought by the Society, the pounding vibrations of the machines soon threatened to shake the rather flimsy building to pieces. Fanshaw, doing the printing by contract, wisely requested that new arrangements be made, and in 1832 the presses were moved to other premises near by; and almost all of the printing was done outside the building until 1847. During the years 1845 and 1846 plans were made "to secure the improvements recently introduced, especially by the artists Chapman and Adams, in the preparation and printing of wood engravings"—probably largely inspired by the advance shown in the lately issued "Harper's Bible." In contemplating the purchase and location of one or more of the improved six-roller presses perfected by the inventive Adams, arrangements were discussed whereby the Society's printing might be done again in the Society building, after remodelling. It was found advisable, however, to tear down the old building and erect a new one in its place; and this was done with such dispatch in the latter half of 1846 that the new building was completed and occupied in November of that year. Apparently the Society was satisfied to find an excuse for discontinuing the competent but outmoded printing styles of Daniel Fanshaw, for he was dismissed with many a kind word—and the quality and style of printing changed immediately for the better.

²⁴ *Eleventh Annual Report*, 1836, pp. 40-41.

In the new five-story building, built of brick and granite, the disposition of departments followed the general pattern of the old, save that all was done on a larger scale. The fifty-three rooms housed seventeen presses, and thirty men and boys were employed in the printing department alone. Below, on the fourth floor, the bindery rooms employed sixty-three women and twenty-eight men. The results became apparent not only in the quality of the output but also in the quantity, and justified the boast which appeared in the report for the year, 1848:

The experience of another year has very satisfactorily confirmed the unanimous judgment of the Committee which led to the reconstruction of the Society's house, and the procuring of adequate machinery for doing the printing, under the direction of capable men, on the Society's premises. The style of the Society's printing at the present time, and especially the very neat manner in which it is now enabled to issue works illustrated with engravings, appears to have given universal satisfaction; and it is the hope of the Committee in future to equal, if not excel the standard at present attained. It is a cheerful fact, that more than 27,000 publications, including nearly 2,400 books, have been printed daily, on an average, through the year.²⁵

Such an astonishing set of figures is borne out by the statement of total printings for the year from May, 1847, to May, 1848: over eight million copies of books and pamphlets. And this was by no means the high point of the Society's activities. There were many successful years ahead. Our task has been to suggest the growth of the enterprise from 1825 to 1850; to characterize the intent and the accomplishment of that part of the program related to printing and publishing. Much remains neglected in this selective survey. But it is hoped that enough has been described to establish anew the importance and influence, in the American scene, of the American Tract Society.

²⁵ *Twenty-Third Annual Report*, 1848, p. 21. For further details on the building, see *Report*, 1847, pp. 30-35.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON: NEW BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

By CHARLES BEECHER HOGAN

IN the four years that have elapsed since the publication of my Robinson bibliography there have come to light, as was only to be expected, many items that originally escaped me. These include several that belong to the canon of Robinson's own work, as well as considerable new incidental data — a good part of which has been uncovered by the researches of other scholars and which has been very generously communicated to me. Before, then, it becomes necessary for me or, possibly, for somebody else to re-write my bibliography in its entirety, I have thought it advisable to collect in this place what new information I have discovered myself or has come into my hands from other sources.

This information I have divided into three sections. In the first I give the bibliography of new items consisting in whole or in part of work by Robinson. In the second section are given additions and corrections to the first three parts of my bibliography, *viz.*, those dealing with Robinson's own writings. In the third section are listed books and articles dealing with Robinson that have been discovered or written subsequent to the publication of my bibliography.

I

I. BOOKS

Our Phonographic Poets

1904

Our / Phonographic Poets / (triple rule) / (ornament representing an open book) / WRITTEN BY STENOGRAPHERS / & TYPISTS UPON SUBJECTS / PERTAINING TO THEIR ARTS / *Compiled by* / "TOPSY TYP-IST" / (rule) / PRICE 25 CENTS / (rule) / 1904 / (rule) / NEW YORK / POPULAR PUBLISHING COMPANY / 337 BROADWAY /

Collation: [1]-[136], as follows: [1] title-page as above; [2] notice of copyright; [3] dedication; [4] blank; [5]-126 text; [127] notice of advertisements to follow; 128-135 advertisements; [136] blank.

Issued in natural light tan paper wrapper. Printed in dark brown on front cover: OUR / PHONOGRAPHIC / POETS / (The initial "P" of "PHONOGRAPHIC" extending from the top to the bottom of the three lines) (The whole inclosed within a dark brown rule). All edges trimmed and colored red, both fore corners rounded. The leaves measure 13 by 8.4 cms.

Published July 13, 1904. From contemporary advertisements and from an advertisement in the book itself (page 131), it would appear that it was issued not only in paper at 25 cents, but also in Russia leather at 50 cents and in Morocco and gilt at \$1.00. I have not yet seen either of these issues.

Contains: *Isaac Pitman*, pp. 79-80. (Originally published in *The Phonographic World*, Vol. V, p. 280, May 1890).¹

The Edward MacDowell Association Report for 1913

1914

THE EDWARD MACDOWELL / MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION / REPORT / FOR THE YEAR 1913 / NEW YORK / THE IRVING PRESS / 1914 /

Collation: front. + [1]-[28], as follows: front. to face title: reproduction of photograph of "Hillcrest"; [1] title-page as above; [2] blank; [3] list of officers of The Edward MacDowell Memorial Association; [4] blank; 5-27 text; [28] blank.

Issued in natural tan paper wrapper. Printed in dark brown on front cover: THE / EDWARD MACDOWELL / MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION / REPORT / FOR THE YEAR 1913 /. All edges untrimmed. The leaves measure 23 by 15.5 cms. Three full-page illustrations in the text on glossy paper.

Not formally published. Issued *ca.* April 1914. The edition was prepared not for sale, but for private distribution.

Contains: Letter to Caroline B. Dow, dated: 26 March, 1913, p. 9. (Not published elsewhere.)

¹ See my article in *The Colophon*, N. S., Vol. III, pp. 359-363, Summer 1938.

Roosevelt as We Knew Him

1927

ROOSEVELT / AS WE KNEW HIM / THE PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS / OF
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF / HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES / By /
FREDERICK S. WOOD / WITH A PREFATORY NOTE BY / CALVIN
COOLIDGE / (device) / THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY / PHILA-
DELPHIA AND CHICAGO /

Collation: [i]-[xxii] and front. + 1-[490], as follows: [i] bastard title; [ii] blank; front. to face title: reproduction of photograph of Theodore Roosevelt, and beneath, reproduction of his signature; [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyright, publisher's device, printing, press-work, and the word "Roosevelt"; [v] dedication; [vi] blank; vii-viii prefatory note; ix-xi preface; [xii] blank; xiii-xvi contents; xvii list of illustrations; [xviii] blank; xix-xxi introduction; [xxii] blank; 1-481 text; [482] blank; 483-488 index; [489]-[490] blank.

Issued in dark green cloth. Stamped in gold on front cover: ROOSEVELT / AS WE KNEW HIM / FREDERICK S. WOOD /, inclosed within light rule within heavy rule stamped in blind around edges. Stamped in gold on spine: (heavy rule in blind) / (light rule in blind) / ROOSEVELT / AS WE / KNEW HIM / (rule) / WOOD / WINSTON / (light rule in blind) / (heavy rule in blind) /. Top edge gilt; fore and bottom edges trimmed. The leaves measure 21.7 by 14.7 cm. Seven full-page illustrations in the text on glossy paper.

Published February 1, 1927 in an edition of 1,000 copies. The original price was \$3.50.

Contains: Tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, pp. 391-393. (Not published elsewhere).

Movers and Shakers

1936

MABEL DODGE LUHAN / *Movers and Shakers* / VOLUME THREE OF / INTI-
MATE MEMORIES / (device) / HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY /
NEW YORK / (The whole inclosed within an ornamental rule)

Collation: [i]-[viii] and front. + [1]-[544], as follows: [i] bastard title; [ii] list of author's works; front. to face title: reproduction of photograph of author; [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyright, reservation of rights, edition, printing, press-work, and typography; v-vi contents; [vii] list of illustrations; [viii] blank; [1]-535 text; [536] blank; 537-542 index; [543]-[544] blank.

Issued in dark blue cloth. Stamped in blind on front cover: (ornamental rule) / *Intimate Memories* / MABEL DODGE LUHAN / (ornamental rule) /. Stamped in gold on spine: (ornamental rule in blind) / *Movers and Shakers* / MABEL DODGE / LUHAN / (ornamental rule in blind) / HARCOURT, BRACE / AND COMPANY /. Top edge colored orange; fore edge untrimmed; bottom edge trimmed. The leaves measure 23.4 by 16 cms. Fifteen full-page illustrations in the text on glossy paper.

Published November 19, 1936 in an edition of 3,600 copies. The original price was \$5.00.

Contains: Six letters to the author, pp. 136-139. (Not published elsewhere.)

Note: Mrs. Luhan's LORENZO IN TAOS, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1932, contains on the inside front flap of the dust-wrapper an excerpt from a letter to the author, not published elsewhere.

Collected Poems

1937

COLLECTED / POEMS / OF / EDWIN ARLINGTON / ROBINSON / NEW YORK
/ THE MACMILLAN COMPANY / 1937 /

Collation: [i]-[ii] + [i]-xii and front. + [1]-1498, as follows: [i]-[ii] blank; [i] bastard title; [ii] publisher's device and addresses; front. to face title: reproduction of painting made in 1916 by Lilla Cabot Perry of the author, and beneath, reproduction of his signature (protected by tissue-paper); [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyrights, reservation of rights, date of publication, edition, and printing; [v] acknowledgments; [vi] blank; vii-xii contents; [1]-1488 text; 1489-1492 index to titles; 1493-1498 index to first lines.

Issued in maroon cloth. Stamped in gold on front cover: reproduction of author's signature. Stamped in gold on spine: COLLECTED / POEMS / ROBINSON / MACMILLAN / (dot) /. All edges trimmed. The leaves measure 20.2 by 13.7 cms.

Published April 20, 1937. The original price was \$3.00.

Note: Lines 8-14 on page 1312 are a new version of lines 14-20 on page 2 of the first edition of *Amaranth* (1934). See *Edwin Arlington Robinson*, by H. B. Collamore, 1936, pp. 57-58.

The Colophon—New Series, Volume III, Number I

1938

THE / COLOPHON / new series / A QUARTERLY FOR BOOKMEN / (design
in orange representing a man lifting a rock) / (rule in orange) /
WINTER 1938 / VOLUME III (dot) NEW SERIES (dot) NUMBER I /
NEW YORK /

Collation: [i]-[vi] + [1]-[170], as follows: [i]-[vi] blank; [1] title-page as above; [2] notices of publication, subscription, publisher's address, date of establishment, edition, copyright, date of publication, and list of editors and contributing editors; [3] half-title to contents; [4]-[6] contents; 7-142 text; [143] notice of advertisements, etc. to follow; [144] blank; 145-164 advertisements, "The Crow's Nest," and notes about contributors; 164 colophon; [165]-[170] blank.

Issued in light gray linen cloth. Stamped in rust on front cover: The / (rule) / COLOPHON / (rule) / (design representing a woman bathing in a well and four men reading) / (rule) / A QUARTERLY / FOR BOOKMEN / (rule) / Winter 1938 / (The above inclosed by double vertical rules) (The whole inclosed within a rule

within an ornamental rule). Stamped in rust on spine: (ornamental rule) / NEW / SERIES / (plate-mark, stamped in light gray: (dot) The COLOPHON (dot)) / WINTER / 1938 / (rule) / Volume / III / Number / 1 / (ornamental rule) / (The lettering of the above, from "NEW" to "1938" reads downwards). All edges trimmed. The leaves measure 23.4 by 15.1 cms.

Published March 7, 1938 in an edition of 3,000 copies. The original price was \$10.00 for the year, and \$2.80 for individual copies.

Contains: *For Harriet Moody's Cook Book*, p. [92], and reproduced in facsimile, p. [95]. (Not published elsewhere.)

A Poet's Life

1938

A / POET'S LIFE / *Seventy Years / in a Changing World* / BY / HARRIET MONROE / (ornament) / NEW YORK / THE MACMILLAN COMPANY / 1938 / (The whole inclosed within a heavy rule within a double light rule)

Collation: [i]-[ii] + [i]-[xii] and front. + 1-[490], as follows: [i]-[ii] blank; [i] bastard title; [ii] publisher's device and addresses; front to face title: reproduction of photograph of author; [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyright, printing, reservation of rights, date of publication, and edition; [v] acknowledgments; [vi] blank; vii-viii contents; [ix] list of illustrations; [x] blank; [xi] half-title; [xii] blank; 1-476 text; 477-488 index; [489]-[490] blank.

Issued in light green cloth. Stamped in dark green on front cover: A / POET'S LIFE / (star) / HARRIET / MONROE /. Stamped in dark green on spine: (rule in blind) / (ornamental rule) / (rule in blind) / (rule in blind) / (ornamental rule) / (rule in blind) / (plate-mark, stamped: A / POET'S / LIFE / (star) / HARRIET / MONROE /) / (rule in blind) / (ornamental rule) / (rule in blind) / (rule in blind) / (ornamental rule) / (rule in blind) / (rule in blind) / (ornamental rule) / (rule in blind) / (rule in blind) / (ornamental rule) / (rule in blind) / (rule in blind) /. All edges trimmed. The leaves measure 23.4 by 15.5 cms. Twenty-nine full-page illustrations in the text on sixteen leaves of glossy paper.

Published March 8, 1938. The original price was \$5.00.

Contains: Letter to the author, dated: *January 14-1913*, p. 254, and reproduced in facsimile between pp. 254-255. (Not published elsewhere.)

Edwin Arlington Robinson

1938

EDWIN ARLINGTON / ROBINSON / A BIOGRAPHY / BY / HERMANN HAGEDORN / NEW YORK / THE MACMILLAN COMPANY / 1938 / (The whole inclosed within a double rule within a single rule)

Collation: [i]-[xiv] and front. + 1-402, as follows: [i] bastard title; [ii] publisher's device and addresses; front. to face title: reproduction of photograph of Edwin Arlington Robinson, and beneath, reproduction of his signature; [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyright, reservation of rights, date of publication, printing, and press-work; [v] dedication; [vi] blank; [vii] quotation from Edwin Arlington Robinson; [viii] blank; ix-x foreword; xi-xii contents; [xiii] half-title; [xiv] blank; 1-384 text; 385-392 list of authorities; 393-402 index.

Issued in cinnamon brown cloth. Plate-mark stamped on front cover, stamped in gold on background of black cloth: EDWIN ARLINGTON / ROBINSON / (The whole inclosed within a light rule within a heavy rule). Plate-mark stamped at top of spine, stamped in gold on background of black cloth: (heavy rule) / (light rule) / EDWIN / ARLINGTON / ROBINSON / (rule) / HAGEDORN / (light rule) / (heavy rule) /. Stamped in gold at bottom of spine: MACMILLAN / (square) (dash) (square) /. All edges trimmed. The leaves measure 21.1 by 14.1 cms.

Published October 4, 1938. The original price was \$3.00.

Contains: Remarks, letters, and excerpts from letters, *passim*. (For the most part, not published elsewhere.)

Music in My Time

1938

DANIEL GREGORY MASON / MUSIC / IN MY TIME / AND OTHER REMINISCENCES / THE MACMILLAN COMPANY (dot) NEW YORK (dot) 1938 /

Collation: [i]-[xiv] and front. + 1-[410], as follows: [i] bastard title; [ii] publisher's device and addresses; front. to face title: reproduction of photograph of several well-known musicians, taken in 1913; [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyright, reservation of rights, date of publication, printing, and press-work; [v] dedication; [vi] quotations from Josiah Royce, William Ernest Hocking, and William Vaughn Moody; [vii] poem by Mr. Mason; [viii] acknowledgments; [ix] contents; [x] blank; [xi]-[xii] list of illustrations; [xiii] half-title; [xiv] blank; 1-402 text; 403-409 index; [410] blank.

Issued in dark blue cloth. Stamped in gold on front cover: design representing musical instruments and wreaths. Stamped in gold on spine: DANIEL / GREGORY / MASON / MUSIC / IN / MY TIME / AND OTHER / REMINISCENCES / MACMILLAN / (dash) (square) (dash) /. All edges trimmed. The leaves measure 23.3 by 15.4 cms. Thirty-five full-page (thirty-one on glossy paper) and six part-page illustrations in the text.

Published November 9, 1938. The original price was \$5.00.

Contains: I—Excerpts from twenty-three letters to the author, pp. 83-89, 116-118, 121-129, 133-134. (Originally published in *The Virginia Quarterly Review*, Vol. XIII, pp. 54-56, 58-64, 66-69, Winter 1937, and pp. 225, 227-229, 238-239, Spring 1937, and in *The Yale Review*, Vol. XXV, p. 862, June 1936.)

II—Excerpt from letter to Mrs. Mason, p. 124. (Not published elsewhere.)

III — Letter to the author, pp. 129-132, and partially reproduced in facsimile, p. 131. (Originally published in *The Virginia Quarterly Review*, Vol. XIII, pp. 231-233, Spring 1937.)

Poets at Prayer

1938

POETS / AT PRAYER / *by* / Sister Mary James Power, S.S.N.D. / (rule) /
SHEED & WARD / NEW YORK and LONDON / 1938 /

Collation: [i]-[ii]+[i]-xxxvi+[1]-[218], as follows: [i]-[ii] blank; [i] bastard title; [ii] blank; [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyright, printing, presswork, and date of publication; [v] notice of imprimatur; [vi] blank; [vii] dedication; [viii] blank; ix-x table of contents; xi-xiv acknowledgments; xv-xxi preface; [xxii] blank; xxiii-xxvi foreword; [xxvii] half-title to introduction; [xxviii] blank; xxix-xxxvi introduction; [1]-204 text; 205-214 notes; [215]-[218] blank.

Issued in brown cloth. Stamped in silver on spine: SISTER / MARY / JAMES / POWER / POETS AT PRAYER (these three words reading downwards) / SHEED / & / WARD /. Top edge colored red. Fore and bottom edges untrimmed. The leaves measure 21.5 by 14 cms.

Published December 5, 1938. The original price was \$3.00.

Contains: Letter to the author, dated: *January 21, 1930*, p. [72], and reproduced in facsimile on opposite leaf. (Not published elsewhere.)

Autobiography with Letters

1939

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS / (ornament) / AUTOBIOGRAPHY / WITH LET-
TERS / (ornament) / OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS / NEW YORK LON-
DON TORONTO / 1939 /

Collation: [i]-[ii] + [i]-[xxiv] and front. + [1]-[990], as follows: [i]-[ii] blank; [i] bastard title; [ii] blank; front. to face title: reproduction of photograph of author; [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyright, and printing; [v] dedication; [vi] acknowledgment; [vii]-ix preface; [x] blank; [xi]-xvi contents; [xvii]-xxiii introduction; [xxiv] blank; [1] half-title; [2] blank; [3]-972 text; [973]-986 index; [987]-[990] blank.

Issued in bright blue cloth. Stamped in gold on spine: (double rule) / PHELPS / (double rule) / *Auto-/biography / With / Letters* / (double rule) / OXFORD / (double rule) /. Top edge colored blue; fore and bottom edges trimmed. The leaves measure 21.4 by 13.2 cms. Thirty-two full-page illustrations in the text (thirty-one on sixteen leaves of glossy paper).

Published April 13, 1939 in an edition of 10,000 copies. The original price was \$3.75.

Contains: Two letters to the author, dated: *November 18, 1929* and *November*

20, 1929, pp. 696-697. (Originally published in *New York Herald Tribune*, November 13, 1936, pp. 14-15.)

Maine Summer

1939

MAINE / SUMMER / (design representing a belfry) / By EDWIN VALENTINE MITCHELL / *Illustrated by* / RUTH LEPPER / COWARD-McCANN, Inc. / NEW YORK /

Collation: [1]-[212], as follows: [1] bastard title; [2] list of author's works; [3] title-page as above; [4] notices of copyright, reservation of rights, printing, and press-work; [5] dedication; [6] blank; [7] acknowledgments; [8] blank; [9] contents; [10] blank; [11] half-title; [12] blank; 13-202 text; 203-210 index; [211]-[212] blank.

Issued in light reddish-brown cloth. Stamped in gold on spine: (rule) / (ornamental rule) / (rule) / (ornamental rule) / (rule) / (ornamental rule) / (rule) / (ornamental rule) / (rule) / (plate-mark, stamped in gold on background of bright blue cloth: MAINE / SUMMER / EDWIN / VALENTINE / MITCHELL /) / (rule) / (ornamental rule) / (rule) / (ornamental rule) / (rule) / (ornamental rule) / (rule) / (ornamental rule) / (rule) / COWARD / McCANN /. Top edge colored blue; fore edge untrimmed; bottom edge rough-trimmed. The leaves measure 21.5 by 14.7 cms. Sixty part-page illustrations in the text. Decorated end-papers.

Published June 23, 1939. The original price was \$2.50.

Contains: I — Excerpts from two letters to Edith Brower, dated: *February 1897*, pp. 64-65. (Not published elsewhere.)

II — Excerpt from undated letter "to a relative" [*i.e.*, Mrs. William Nivison], p. 65. (Not published elsewhere.)

Selected Letters

1940

SELECTED LETTERS / OF / *Edwin Arlington Robinson* / 1940 / THE MACMILLAN COMPANY / NEW YORK /

Collation: [i]-[ii] + [i]-[xii] and front. + [1]-[194], as follows: [i]-[ii] blank; [i] bastard title; [ii] publisher's device and addresses; front. to face title: reproduction of photograph of author, and beneath, reproduction of his signature; [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyright, reservation of rights, date of publication, edition, printing, and press-work; [v] quotation from Milton; [vi] blank; vii-x introduction, signed: RIDGELY TORRENCE; [xi] biographical note; [xii] blank; [1]-178 text; [179] sectional half-title: NOTES; [180] blank; 181-191 notes on the text; [192]-[194] blank.

Issued in natural linen cloth. Plate-mark stamped at top of spine, stamped in gold on background of green cloth: SELECTED / LETTERS / OF / EDWIN / ARLINGTON / ROBINSON / (The whole inclosed within a heavy rule within a light rule). Stamped

in green at bottom of spine: MACMILLAN / (dot) /. All edges trimmed. The leaves measure 21.3 by 14.3 cms.

Published February 20, 1940. The original price was \$2.50.

Note: The book contains no index of the recipients of the letters. This index is as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Adams, Helen Grace, 160 | Ledoux, Mrs. Louis V., 82-87, 91, 96-97, |
| Bates, Esther Willard, 147 | 107-108, 118, 123, 146-147, 152, |
| Betts, Craven Langstroth, 60, 66, 174 | 155, 161, 168 |
| Brown, —, 151 | Ledoux, Renée, 108 |
| Bynner, Witter, 127 | Lowell, Amy, 88, 93, 99, 125 |
| Chase, L. N., 101 | Luhan, Mabel Dodge (Sterne), 114, 172 |
| Dole, Nathan Haskell, 154 | MacKaye, Percy, 69, 117, 121, 163 |
| Drinkwater, John, 128 | MacLeish, Archibald, 176 |
| Durant, Will, 163 | Martin, Houston, 174 |
| Dworsky, Bess, 165 | Mason, Daniel Gregory, 17-25, 28-31, |
| Ficke, Arthur Davison, 126-127 | 33, 43-44, 63 |
| Ford, Joseph, 153 | Moody, Mrs. William Vaughn, 67, 69, |
| Fraser, Mrs. James Earle, 115, 119, 141, | 72, 90 |
| 143 | Nevin, Arthur, 95 |
| Frost, Robert, 99 | Peabody, Josephine Preston (Mrs. Lionel |
| Gardin, Alice Tilton, 155 | S. Marks), 31, 35, 38-41, 46, 51-52, |
| Gardiner, John Hays, 13-16, 27, 37, 53, | 55, 81, 100 |
| 78 | Richards, Laura E., 48-50, 61-62, 110, |
| Gerry, W. H., 176 | 129-130, 134-142, 144, 151, 159, |
| Gilder, Richard Watson, 59, 64 | 161-162, 166-170, 175, 177-178 |
| Gledhill, Arthur R., 3-12 | Richards, Rosalind, 131 |
| Hagedorn, Hermann, 70, 74, 80, 89, 94, | Robinson, Barbara, 118 |
| 112-113, 172 | Roosevelt, Kermit, 77, 87, 122 |
| Isaacs, Lewis M., 78, 100, 104-106, 114, | Saben, Mowry, 175 |
| 116, 132-134, 144-145, 156-158, 171 | Torrence, Ridgely, 128, 135, 143 |
| Ledoux, Albert R., 91 | Torrence, Mrs. Ridgely, 165 |
| Ledoux, Louis V., 65-66, 68, 70-71, 75, | |
| 122, 131, 153, 158 | |

Philosophy in the Poetry of Edwin Arlington Robinson

1940

PHILOSOPHY / IN THE POETRY OF / Edwin Arlington Robinson /
ESTELLE KAPLAN / (ornament) / NEW YORK : MORNINGSIDE
HEIGHTS / COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS / 1940 /

Collation: [i]-[xii]+[1]-[164], as follows: [i] bastard title; [ii] blank; [iii] title-page as above; [iv] notices of copyright, foreign agents of the publisher, and printing; [v] dedication; [vi] blank; [vii] note concerning the Columbia Studies in American Culture, and list of Board of Editors; [viii] blank; [ix] acknowledgments; [x] blank; [xi] contents; [xii] blank; [1]-144 text; 145-153 bibliography; [154] blank; 155-162 index; [163]-[164] blank.

Issued in dark blue cloth. Stamped in blind on front cover: device of Columbia University Press, inclosed in rule stamped around edges. Black leather label at top of spine, stamped in gold: (triple rule) / Philosophy / in the / Poetry / of / Edwin / Arlington / Robinson / (ornament) / KAPLAN / (triple rule) /. Stamped in gold in middle of spine: (star) COLUMBIA STUDIES (star) AMERICAN CULTURE (set in the form of a circle) / IN (surrounded by four stars) /. Stamped in gold at bottom of spine: COLUMBIA /. Top edge spattered with dark blue. Fore and bottom edges trimmed. The leaves measure 22.9 by 15 cms.

Published May 20, 1940 in an edition of 800 copies. The original price was \$2.25.

Contains: I—Excerpts from eighteen letters to Arthur R. Gledhill, pp. 3-11.¹ (Not published elsewhere.)

II—Excerpt from letter to Daniel Gregory Mason, pp. 13-14. (Originally published in *The Yale Review*, Vol. XXV, p. 863, June 1936.)

III—Excerpts from two letters to Amy Lowell, pp. 15-16. (Not published elsewhere.)

IV—Excerpts from two letters to Arthur Davison Ficke, p. 19. (Not published elsewhere.)

V—Letter to William Griffith, reproduced in facsimile, p. 17. (Not published elsewhere.)

II. PERIODICALS

1887(?)

BORES. *The Amateur*, Gardiner, Me., pp. 10-11. [This is a 24-page pamphlet, with the sub-title, "Published by the Class of '88 of the Gardiner High School"—of which class Robinson was a member. The only date given is in an advertisement on page 4, which makes it clear that the pamphlet was issued sometime previous to July 1, 1887. Robinson's contribution is one of fifteen unsigned essays, but his authorship has been established beyond any doubt. A copy of *The Amateur* was fortunately preserved by a member of the class who is at the moment still living in Gardiner. At the time of the pamphlet's appearance, its owner put at the end of each of the fifteen articles the initials of the various authors. The ink used for this purpose has faded a little, but even in the photostatic copy of *The Amateur* now in my possession the letters "E. A. R." are plainly visible on page 11.]

1890

ISAAC PITMAN. *The Phonographic World*, New York, Vol. V, p. 280, May. Reprinted in *Our Phonographic Poets*, 1904, pp. 79-80.

¹ The figure eighteen is, it should be pointed out, an approximation. Some of these hitherto unpublished excerpts are given without dates, and it is sometimes not clear whether they constitute parts of the same letter or of separate letters.

1936

- [TWO LETTERS TO WILLIAM LYON PHELPS]. *New York Herald Tribune*, New York, November 13, pp. 14-15. Reprinted in Mr. Phelps's *Autobiography with Letters*, 1939, pp. 696-697, and in *Commemorative Tributes, The American Academy of Arts and Letters*, New York, Academy Publication No. 95, 1939, pp. 14-16.
- [EXCERPT FROM LETTER TO HOUSTON MARTIN]. *The Yale Review*, New Haven, Vol. XXVI, p. 294, December. Reprinted in *Selected Letters of Edwin Arlington Robinson*, 1940, p. 174.

1937

- [NINETEEN LETTERS TO DANIEL GREGORY MASON]. *The Virginia Quarterly Review*, University of Virginia, Vol. XIII, pp. 54-69, Winter. Reprinted in part in Mr. Mason's *Music in My Time*, 1938, pp. 83-89, 116-118, 121-123, 125-126.
- [FIFTEEN LETTERS TO DANIEL GREGORY MASON]. *The Virginia Quarterly Review*, University of Virginia, Vol. XIII, pp. 224-240, Spring. Reprinted in part in Mr. Mason's *Music in My Time*, 1938, pp. 116-117, 124, 126-134.
- [EXCERPTS FROM EIGHT LETTERS TO FLORENCE PELTIER]. *The Mark Twain Quarterly*, Webster Groves, Mo., Vol. I, Summer, pp. 13-14. Not printed elsewhere.

1938

- [FOUR LETTERS TO PAUL LEMPERLY, ONE LETTER TO R. H. STODDARD, ONE LETTER TO C. J. WEBER]. *The Colby Mercury*, Waterville, Me., Vol. VI, pp. 207-213, November. Not printed elsewhere.

1939

- [THREE LETTERS TO HENRY E. DUNNACK, TWO LETTERS TO ALANSON T. SCHUMANN]. *The Colby Mercury*, Waterville, Me., Vol. VI, pp. 282-284, December. Not printed elsewhere.

1940

- [EXCERPTS FROM TWELVE LETTERS TO AUGUSTUS AND ALICE JORDAN]. *Lewiston Journal Magazine Section*, Lewiston, Me., April 13, p. 8. Not printed elsewhere.

II

The following section consists of corrections and additions to my *Bibliography of Edwin Arlington Robinson*, Yale University Press, 1936.

Pages 4-5: CAPTAIN CRAIG, 1902. It may be noted that copies of the first edition were in readiness long in advance of publication. The first copies of the limited edition came from the bindery August 9, 1902, and presumably (although I have no

corroboration of this) copies of the trade edition were equally premature. My own copy of the trade edition is inscribed by the author to Miss Swan (*cf.* Hagedorn: *Edwin Arlington Robinson*, 1938, pp. 35-37), and dated by him "27 September 1902," exactly a week before publication.

Page 9: THE TOWN DOWN THE RIVER, 1910. "September 1910" should be deleted from the dates of *reprinting*. This dates refers, of course, to that of the printing of the first edition itself.

Page 10: CAPTAIN CRAIG, 1915. See below, p. 129, under heading of THE PORCUPINE.

Page 13: THE THREE TAVERNS, 1920. See below, p. 129, under heading of THE PORCUPINE.

Page 14: AVON'S HARVEST, 1921. Two additional examples of binding are now in my collection, making a total of five different bindings. The first example has a cloth backstrap of a darker maroon than in any of the other bindings; its weave is the same as that of the third binding as described in my bibliography (circular in form); the word "MACMILLAN" is the same as in the second binding (measuring 2 cms. in height), and it has beneath it four *squares*, not dots. This last is the easiest means of distinguishing this binding, as all of the other four, save the third, which has nothing, have dots.

The second example has a cloth backstrap identical with the second binding as described in my bibliography, save that the word "MACMILLAN" measures 1 cm. in height. (The variations in the binding of AVON'S HARVEST occur only as regards the backstrap; the covers in all five variants are the same.)

I am informed by the Macmillan Company that this book never had more than one printing, but that over a period of ten years the sheets were bound up, as needed, on five different occasions. From the binder's records it is not possible to determine the exact order, inasmuch as the cloth and the dies for the stamping of the publisher's name were used indiscriminately at the time of each binding. (See below, p. 129, under heading of THE PORCUPINE.) From inscriptions by the author in various copies and from other evidence, however, the priority of the first two bindings can definitely be established. In the summary given below the dates in italics are those of binding, as furnished to me by the Macmillan Company.

AVON'S HARVEST (published March 29, 1921)

First binding *March 1921*

Cross-grain weave, small MACMILLAN, four dots.

(My copy inscribed "April 1921.")

Second binding *May 1921*

Pebbled weave, small MACMILLAN, four dots.

(My copy inscribed "1921.")

Third (?) binding *June 1927*: 100 copies.

Circular weave, small MACMILLAN, no dots.

Fourth (?) binding *May 1928*

Pebbled weave, large MACMILLAN, four dots.

(This is the binding described in my bibliography as the second.)

Fifth binding *June 1931*

Circular weave, large MACMILLAN, four squares.

(My copy purchased from Macmillan stock in 1937.)

Pages 16-17: COLLECTED POEMS, 1921. In the description of the title-page of the book and of the list of subscribers, the comma following the word "*SHOP*" should be roman and not italic. It may also be pointed out that a few sets of this book were issued without the labels already attached to the spine, but instead tipped in to the books themselves, to be pasted on by the individual purchaser.

Page 21: THE MAN WHO DIED TWICE, 1924. This English edition consisted of 250 copies only. I lately purchased a third (?) binding, identical with the first save that the cloth is a very dark blue.

Page 22: DIONYSUS IN DOUBT, 1925. In all copies there is the following misprint: page 27, line 16 the word "them" instead of "than." This mistake has never been corrected in print; in my copy it is corrected in Robinson's hand.

Page 31: THREE POEMS, 1928. The history of the printing of this pamphlet remains obscure. Exactly how many copies were originally prepared and how many destroyed, I have not with any certainty been able to determine. Robinson himself (who, although genuinely interested in the bibliography of his own books, was almost invariably misinformed about them), stated that 25 copies were printed and 12 destroyed. (See H. B. Collamore: *Edwin Arlington Robinson*, 1936, p. 43.) That would leave 13 copies in existence. Since the compilation of my bibliography (which located all 12(?) known copies) at least one other has definitely come to light, and is now the possession of Mr. Parkman D. Howe, of Providence. The discovery of this copy would seem to substantiate Robinson's own statement that 13 had survived destruction.

But it is most unlikely that 25 copies were originally printed. My authority for stating in my bibliography that 17 were prepared and 5 destroyed was Mr. Bradley Fisk, who, with Mr. Lucius Beebe and Mr. J. A. DeLacey, concocted the scheme of getting these three poems into print. Mr. DeLacey's recollection, however, in a letter to me dated November 1940, is that there were 18 copies. Both Mr. Fisk and Mr. DeLacey are agreed that 5 copies were burned, "with great ceremony." Mr. DeLacey's figure of 13 surviving copies consequently agrees with Robinson's.

The evidence therefore points so strongly to the existence of 13 copies, 9 of which are still in circulation, that I see no reason why this figure should not be accepted. The four years that have elapsed since the publication of my bibliography have revealed but one further copy. Others may of course be discovered, but I am strongly inclined to doubt it.

Page 34: SONNETS 1889-1927, 1928. A variant issue of the first edition has been discovered since 1936. It may be distinguished from the other issues by the date "October 1928" on the verso of the title-page, by its six (not five) preliminary

leaves, and by its watermarked paper. The specifications of the Macmillan Company for these issues — all of which were printings of the same edition — are as follows:

- 1st issue: dated "October 1928," 5 preliminary leaves, no watermark.
- 2nd issue: dated "October 1928," 6 preliminary leaves, watermark.
- 3rd issue: dated "November 1928," 6 preliminary leaves, no watermark.

Page 37: COLLECTED POEMS, 1929. The statement that the India paper and the dark green leather issues of this volume are, save for the number of dots on the spine, identical with the maroon cloth issue is incorrect. In the issue on India paper the frontispiece is protected by tissue-paper, and the issue bound in leather has the top edge gilt.

Page 48: HANNIBAL BROWN, 1936. My statement that this pamphlet is printed throughout on vellum is completely inaccurate, and is an example of the most shocking carelessness on my part as a bibliographer. In collating my own copy I stupidly followed the notice of limitation on page 5, which states that all copies are on vellum, and never noticed that my copy was printed on a heavy, deckle-edged, watermarked *paper*. What is true of my copy is true of all copies. Mr. Schmitt, the sponsor of the pamphlet, tells me that it was his original intention to use vellum, but at the very last moment this plan was abandoned, and the entire edition of 25 copies was printed on paper.

Page 49: VAN ZORN, 1914. See below, p. 129, under heading of THE PORCUPINE.

Page 49: THE PORCUPINE, 1915. It has at last been definitely established that copies of this book exist without the erratum slip facing page 3. When such copies appear it is a simple matter to determine whether or not the slip was never put in at all or was subsequently torn out, because in the latter case experiments have proved it impossible to remove the slip without leaving traces of the glue, and because the pressure of the slip against pages 2 and 3 has almost invariably left an indentation on those pages.

On application to the publishers I was told that the manufacturing records for 1915 are no longer in existence, and that therefore it is not possible to say exactly when the erratum slip was printed and inserted into the book. But it is nevertheless certain that a few early examples (review copies, etc.) were issued without the slip. For such examples, however, I think it would be inadmissible to claim priority. There is no adequate evidence as to whether the first copies appeared with or without the erratum slip.

I may take this opportunity of elaborating my remarks made above under the heading of AVON'S HARVEST, as regards the "MACMILLAN" dies used on the spines of several of Robinson's books. These dies are of various shapes and sizes, and were used, as I have said, indiscriminately. Because of this fact, it is an arguable point as to whether or not the presence of different "MACMILLAN" dies on bindings that otherwise show no variations constitute truly different bindings. A difference remains, however, a difference, and I am therefore listing below the dies as they appear on my own copies of VAN ZORN, CAPTAIN CRAIG (1915), THE PORCUPINE, THE THREE TAVERNS, and AVON'S HARVEST (after which these dies

were no longer used on any of Robinson's books). These differences occur only in the shape of the letter "M," the stem of which is either straight or splayed.

VAN ZORN

- 1st — splayed
- 2nd — straight
- 3rd — straight

CAPTAIN CRAIG (1915)

- 1st — splayed
- 2nd — splayed
- 3rd — straight

THE PORCUPINE

- 1st — splayed
- 2nd — straight

THE THREE TAVERNS

- 1st — straight
- 2nd — splayed
- 3rd — splayed

AVON'S HARVEST

- 1st — straight
- 2nd — straight
- 3rd — straight
- 4th — straight
- 5th — splayed

Page 50: THE PETERBOROUGH IDEA, 1917. My description of this item is entirely incorrect. What appears here is the third, not the first, edition of the pamphlet. My mistake may be laid to two facts. First, THE PETERBOROUGH IDEA was first described bibliographically by the late Major Whitall, a close personal friend of Robinson. I have in my collection Major Whitall's own copy, presented to him (although not autographed) by the author. Second, in Mr. H. B. Collamore's collection there is a copy, identical with mine, on which Robinson has written, "First Printing."

I should have known better. Major Whitall was an enthusiastic, but highly unscientific pioneer in this field, and Robinson himself was, as I have already said, although equally enthusiastic, usually a little haphazard.

The matter has finally been cleared up beyond any possibility of doubt, through the personal recollections of Mrs. Edward MacDowell and through the researches of Mr. L. W. Payne, the results of which he has published in *The University of Texas Studies in English*, July 8, 1939, pp. 219-231. Mr. Payne gives such careful bibliographical details regarding THE PETERBOROUGH IDEA that it is wholly unnecessary for me to repeat them here. In brief, however, the various editions of the pamphlet may be distinguished as follows:

- 1st — unillustrated, imprint on back cover: COSMUS & WASHBURN / 605 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. /.
- 2nd — unillustrated, no imprint.
- 3rd — illustrated.
- 4th — unillustrated, imprint on back cover: TRANSCRIPT PRINTING COMPANY / PETERBOROUGH, N. H. /.

The above, all of which are undated, were issued in white paper wrappers. Subsequent editions, at least all that I have ever seen, are printed in a small, inexpensive format, generally on cream-colored paper. The pamphlet is still in print, and enjoys a small, but steady sale at the Peterborough Bookshop.

Page 52: In addition to the poems by Robinson set to music, as listed on this page and on page 195; there are also the following: *The House on the Hill*, music by Aaron Copland, Boston: E. C. Schirmer Music Co., 1926; *The Dark Hills*, music by

Louise Souther, Boston: Charles W. Homeyer & Co., Inc., 1937; *The Songs of Jael* (selected and arranged from *Sisera*), music by Mabel Daniels, New York: J. Fischer & Bro., 1937; *Richard Cory*, music by Charles Naginski, New York: G. Schirmer, Inc., 1940.

Page 62: THE PILGRIM SPIRIT, 1921. The bibliography of this item is exceedingly complicated, and my description of it is by no means complete, and, in a few particulars, it is inaccurate. The book exists in five *states*, all of which are issues of one edition, and not separate editions. The one described in my bibliography is the third issue, which appears, as I have indicated, in two bindings: paper and cloth.

The first issue of the book, of which there is but *one* state, was published July 11, 1921, in a printing of 10,953 (not 11,000) copies, bound in *paper wrapper*. This issue is filled with misprints, a list of which is given below.

The second issue, of which there are *two* states, appeared first on August 6, 1921, in a printing of 1,498 copies, bound in *cloth*, and with an erratum slip on page 74. It appeared in its second state on August 31, 1921, in a printing of 1,000 copies, bound in *paper*, also with the erratum slip on page 74. In both states of this issue the misprints of the first issue are retained.

The third issue (the one described in my bibliography), of which there are also *two* states, appeared first on August 22, 1921, in a printing of 5,000 copies, bound in *paper*, without the erratum slip, and with the misprints corrected. It appeared in its second state on September 30, 1921, in a printing of 2,500 copies, bound in *cloth*, identical otherwise (save for the insertion of illustrations) with the first state of this issue. The grand total of copies is 20,951.

Confusing as all this is, there is one fact still more confusing. The first issue has, as I have said, many misprints; the second issue retains these misprints, but contains one erratum slip. The third issue has the misprints corrected and, of course, contains no erratum slip, but it has a new misprint of its own that does not appear in the first two issues, namely, "THP" for "THE" in the running-title on page 55. This would be easily explained if the third issue were in fact not an issue, but another *edition*, entirely reset in order to correct the misprints. But a careful examination of a large number of copies of THE PILGRIM SPIRIT clearly shows that the book was never reset at all, and that the misprints were corrected merely from the already existing plates. The proof of this statement will be seen in the existence of numerous examples of broken type which appear regularly in *all five issues*, from approximately the first page of the book to the last. The most obvious is on the very page (55) that contains the misprinted running-title: line 19, the "s" in "strictly." Other examples are: page 23, line 8 — the "t" in "seventeen"; page 75 (the page following that bearing the erratum slip of the second issue), line 2 — the "h" in "hand"; page 86, line 6 — the "A" in "Allerton"; page 113, line 14 — the "l" in "Truculently." Further proof may be seen in innumerable examples throughout the whole text of the letter "n," which is too heavily inked.

It will be observed from the list given below that in the first two issues of THE PILGRIM SPIRIT there is a misprint in line 2 of page 55: "fredom," which was corrected to "freedom" in the third issue. For a reason which I am at a loss to ex-

plain, not only was line 2 reset in making this correction, but also, albeit needlessly, line 1 and the running-title. The evidence lies in line 1, which consists of the speech-prefix "CLIFTON." In the first two issues the initial letter of this word appears half-way below the "L" and the "G" of "PILGRIM" in the running-title. In the third issue, however, the word has been moved about 2 cms. to the left, so that its initial letter appears half-way below the "I" and the "L" of "PILGRIM." The rest of the page was left untouched, but the above evidence seems to explain conclusively the new misprint that this page carries in the third issue.

I append herewith my list of findings (it is doubtless incomplete) of misprints in the first and second issues, and of certain misprints, chiefly of punctuation, that were never corrected in any of the issues.

<i>1st and 2nd Issues</i>		<i>3rd Issue</i>
Page 1, 5	(blank)	WILLIAM CARROLL HILL, <i>Secretary</i>
Page 5, 19	England	England,
Page 20, 15	<i>handsake</i>	<i>handshake</i>
Page 34, 10	<i>arm sof</i>	<i>arms of</i>
Page 35, 2	but not your!	but not yours!
Page 55, 2	freedom	freedom
Page 56, 3	be kept seized	be seized
Page 58, 6	our faces	our face
Page 59, 23	<i>seawood</i>)	<i>seaward</i>)
Page 61, 26	<i>There,</i>	<i>These,</i>
Page 66, 11	touch	torch
Page 66, note	The description and the directions, with music, for this dance were furnished. . .	The music for this dance was furnished. . .
Page 70, 22	Master BREWER	Master BREWSTER
Page 74, 8	ROBINSON, BREWSTER, BRADFORD	ROBINSON, BRADFORD
Page 76, 18	knoweldge	knowledge
Page 78, 15	ROCKS	ROCK
Page 78, 16	<i>The . . . speaks.</i>	<i>(The . . . speaks.)</i>
Page 78, 23	way,	way
Page 85, 5	hath done	hath been
Page 96, 16	<i>penetrate</i>	<i>penetrating</i>
Page 98, 13	<i>gesticulatnig</i>	<i>gesticulating</i>
Page 105, 14	Company	Compact
Page 124, 10	Yes.	Yea.
Page 134, 12	in off-shore	an off-shore
Page 135, 3	(Your hope	Your hope
Page 135, 6	live.)	live.
Page 135, 11	ship at all	ship of all
Page 135, 20	Coming in	Come in

All Issues

Page 5, 16	Accomack.	(for)	Accomack,
Page 32, 24	Puritans	"	Puritan's
Page 39, 22	(turning	"	(turning
Page 44, 23	himself	"	himself
Page 54, 25	and	"	and
Page 58, 13	children	"	children
Page 62, 5	leaders.)	"	leaders.)
Page 66, 20	lights.	"	lights.)
Page 67, 15	STANDISH.	"	STANDISH,
Page 72, 28	ROBINSON.	"	ROBINSON.)
Page 73, 19	close in.	"	close in.)
Page 78, 19	leaders.	"	leaders,
Page 79, 7	heritage.	"	heritage,
Page 83, 16	light	"	lights
Page 83, 21	Britain	"	Britain,
Page 84, 1	one of	"	of one
Page 84, 14	goes on:	"	goes on:)
Page 86, 22	servant..	"	servant.
Page 86, 24	is absorbed	"	is so absorbed
Page 87, 5	FULLER	"	FULLER.
Page 87, 11	servants.)	HOWLAND	servants. (HOWLAND,
Page 120, 27	round. "Look	"	round, "Look
Page 120, 28	firebrand.)	"	firebrand.
Page 121, 19	men.)	"	men.
Page 124, 20	forth	"	forth,
Page 125, 11	BRADFORD.	"	BRADFORD.)
Page 130, 9	is silent.)	"	is silent.)
Page 133, 22	Adventures	"	Adventurers

Page 64: A WREATH FOR EDWIN MARKHAM, 1922. Robinson's quatrain on page 20 of this book was first reprinted in *New Poems: Eighty Songs at 80*, by Edwin Markham, New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1932, p. ix.

Page 71: MODERN AMERICAN POETRY, 1936. *Too Much Coffee* has been reprinted in *From Another World*, by Louis Untermeyer, New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1939, p. 227.

Page 74: HARVARD, CLASS OF 1895, SIXTH REPORT, 1920. The "1895" on the spine is in capitals, not lower case.

Page 77: HARVARD, CLASS OF 1895, SEVENTH REPORT, 1925. The "1895" on the spine is in capitals, not lower case.

Page 82: THE COLOPHON — PART FOUR, 1930. *The First Seven Years* has been reprinted in *Breaking into Print*, ed. Elmer Adler, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1937, pp. 163-170.

Page 85: ON THE MEANING OF LIFE, 1932. The letter to Dr. Durant has been reprinted in *Selected Letters of Edwin Arlington Robinson*, 1940, pp. 163-165.

Page 87: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF ROBINSON JEFFERS, 1933. There is also a limited edition of 15 copies, 10 for sale and 5 for presentation. It is identical with the edition described on pages 87-88, save that the preface and "Remembered Verses" are signed in autograph by their respective authors; an original holograph Jeffers manuscript is inserted in a flap on the inside of the back cover; and the book is bound in rose-green marbled boards, with gold line on the inside edges of both covers, and a black leather backstrap.

Page 90: LETTERS TO HARRIET, 1935. The letters dated July 29, 1910; October 17, 1910; and December 10, 1915 have been reprinted in *Selected Letters of Edwin Arlington Robinson*, 1940, pp. 67-68, 69 and 90-91 respectively.

Page 94: E. A. R., 1936. The letter dated June 1929 has been reprinted in *Selected Letters of Edwin Arlington Robinson*, 1940, p. 159.

Page 107: THE NEW TENANTS, 1919. A copy of *The Lyric* for July-August 1919 is now in my collection. The poem appears on p. [9] of that issue. It is reprinted verbatim in *The Three Taverns*, 1920, p. 83.

Page 111: AFTER THE WAR, 1924. This poem was published in Volume I, Number 1 of *The Saturday Review of Literature*. In addition to the regular issue of the magazine, there was also a limited issue of 279 copies, autographed by the editors, and printed on handmade paper.

Page 114: A NEW ENGLAND POET, 1918. This article was reprinted as a broadside, at the instance of Dr. Schumann's widow, presumably almost immediately after its appearance in the *Boston Evening Transcript* of March 30, 1918. It resembles in every particular of type and set-up the original article, and was apparently prepared in the printing-office of the *Transcript* itself as an off-set. I can, however, offer no definite proof of this: the editor of the *Transcript* tells me that no records of this having been done are in existence.

The collation is as follows: Boston Transcript (in black letter) / 324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS. / (double ornamental rule) / SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918 / (double ornamental rule) / A NEW ENGLAND POET / (rule) / Alanson Tucker Schumann's Unostentatious Career / (rule) / (text) / EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON / (rule) /. It is printed on smooth wove paper, the verso blank, measuring 42.3 by 9.6 cms.

Page 115: [EXCERPT FROM LETTER TO ALBERT O. BASSUK, 1932]. This was first reprinted in *The New York Times*, June 20, 1932, p. 17.

Page 116: [FIVE LETTERS TO DANIEL GREGORY MASON, 1936]. These letters have been reprinted as follows: June 19, 1899, pp. 860-861, in *Selected Letters of Edwin Arlington Robinson*, 1940, pp. 17-18; August 27, 1899, p. 861, in *ibid.*, pp. 19-20; October 30, 1899, p. 862, in part in Mr. Mason's *Music in My Time*, 1938, p. 87, and in the *Letters*, p. 25; October 25, 1900, pp. 862-863, in part in *Philosophy in the Poetry of Edwin Arlington Robinson*, by Estelle Kaplan, 1940, pp. 13-14; July 22, 1908, pp. 863-864, in the *Letters*, pp. 63-64.

III

Below are listed additions to Part IV of my bibliography: Bibliographical and Critical Material Dealing with Robinson.

I. BOOKS

1924

THE WORKS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT. MEMORIAL EDITION. VOL. XIV [LITERARY ESSAYS]. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 595 pp. *The Children of the Night*, pp. 360-364. (Originally published in *The Outlook*, New York, Vol. LXXX, pp. 913-914, August 12, 1905.)

1926

PANORAMA DE LA LITTÉRATURE AMÉRICAINE CONTEMPORAINE, by Régis Michaud. Paris: Kra. 275 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 184-186.

ANTHOLOGY OF MAGAZINE VERSE FOR 1926, ed. William Stanley Braithwaite. Boston: B. J. Brimmer Company. 897 pp. In article entitled *Poetry of New England*, by Jessie B[elle] Rittenhouse, pp. 12-16.

CURRENT REVIEWS, ed. Lewis Worthington Smith. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 388 pp. *Dionysus in Doubt*, by Percy A[dams] Hutchison, pp. 308-314. (Originally published in *The New York Times Book Review*, New York, March 29, 1925, p. 5.)

1927

UNDERSTANDING GREAT POEMS, by Samuel Marion Lowden. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Handy Book Corporation. 340 pp. *The Gift of God*, pp. 265-273.

1931

LE ROMAN DE TRISTAN ET ISEUT DANS LA LITTÉRATURE ANGLO-AMÉRICAINE AU XIX^e ET AU XX^e SIÈCLES, by Maurice Halperin. Paris: Jouve & Cie. 146 pp. *La vérité psychologique*, pp. 107-119.

1933

THE GREAT TRADITION, by Granville Hicks. New York: The Macmillan Company. 317 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 242-245.

1936

THE CONCEPT OF NATURE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH POETRY, by Joseph Warren Beach. New York: The Macmillan Company. 618 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 538-539.

MAJOR AMERICAN POETS, ed. Harry Hayden Clark. New York, etc.: American Book Company. 964 pp. *Edwin Arlington Robinson*, pp. 938-947.

THE EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON MEMORIAL [by Hermann Hagedorn]. Gardiner, Maine [Privately printed]. 36 pp.

MOVERS AND SHAKERS, by Mabel Dodge Luhan. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. 542 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 43, 74, 123-139, 444.

ELEGY FOR ROBINSON [verse], by Winfield Townley Scott. New York: The Bachrach Press. 16 pp.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LETTERS, by Walter Fuller Taylor. New York, etc.: American Book Company. 678 pp. *Edwin Arlington Robinson (1869-1935)*, pp. 339-347.

MODERN AMERICAN POETRY, ed. Louis Untermeyer. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. 654 pp. *Edwin Arlington Robinson*, pp. 139-143.

1937

NEXT DOOR TO A POET, by Rollo Walter Brown. New York, etc.: D. Appleton-Century Co. 98 pp.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITINGS AND CRITICISMS OF EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, by Lillian Lippincott. Boston: The F. W. Faxon Company. 86 pp.

I HEAR AMERICA. . . , by Vernon Loggins. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 378 pp. *Edwin Arlington Robinson*, pp. 51-60.

LITERARY OPINION IN AMERICA, ed. Morton Dauwen Zabel. New York, etc.: Harper & Brothers. 637 pp. *Robinson*, pp. 397-406. (Originally published in *The Commonwealth*, New York, Vol. XVII, pp. 436-438, February 15, 1933, and in *Poetry*, Chicago, Vol. XLVI, pp. 157-162, June 1935.)

1938

NEW POETRY OF NEW ENGLAND, by Robert P[eter] Tristram Coffin. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 148 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 17-19, 25-50, 73, 77-89, 108-109, 132, 136-137, 141-145.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, by Hermann Hagedorn. New York: The Macmillan Company. 402 pp.

MUSIC IN MY TIME, by Daniel Gregory Mason. New York: The Macmillan Company. 409 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 82-89, 116-118, 121-134, 140.

THE WORLD I SAW, by Theodore Maynard. Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company. 313 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 232-238.

POETS AT PRAYER, by Sister Mary James Power. New York, etc.: Sheed & Ward. 214 pp. *Edwin Arlington Robinson: The First of the Seekers*, pp. 71-82.

1939

MY TILBURY TOWN, by James S[tewart] Barstow. [New York: Privately printed.] 11 pp.

THE FRIENDS [verse], by James Norman Hall. Muscatine, Iowa: The Prairie Press. 34 pp.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY WITH LETTERS, by William Lyon Phelps. New York, etc.: Oxford University Press. 986 pp. *Edwin Arlington Robinson*, pp. 693-698. (Originally published in *New York Herald Tribune*, New York, November 13, 1936, pp. 14-15.)

FROM ANOTHER WORLD, by Louis Untermeyer. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. 394 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 222-227.

1940

NEW ENGLAND: INDIAN SUMMER 1865-1915, by Van Wyck Brooks. [New York:] E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. 557 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 491-499, 527.

PHILOSOPHY IN THE POETRY OF EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, by Estelle Kaplan. New York: Columbia University Press. 162 pp.

HARVARD DAYS WITH EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, by James L[ibby] Tryon. [Waterville, Maine: Privately printed.] 16 pp.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, by Dorothy Livingston Ulrich. [Hartford: Privately printed.] 7 pp. (Originally published in *Avocations*, New York, Vol. II, pp. 248-253, June 1938.)

NEW POETS FROM OLD, by Henry W[illis] Wells. New York: Columbia University Press. 356 pp. [*E. A. Robinson*] pp. 90-97, 316-320.

II. PERIODICALS

1894

In an article entitled WRECK OF THE MAYFLOWER, by W[illiam] H[enry] Thorne. *The Globe*, New York, Vol. IV, p. 801, September.

1904

A POET IN THE SUBWAY [by Lewis Joseph French]. *The World*, New York, May 15, *The World Magazine*, p. 10.

[AN APPRECIATION] by Edmund Clarence Stedman. *Ibid.*

1905

In article entitled TOPICS UPPERMOST. *The New York Times Saturday Review of Books*, New York, August 19, p. 537.

1912

A DISCUSSION OF THE EXACT VALUE OF ROBINSON'S POETRY, by Louis V[ernon] Ledoux. *The New York Times Review of Books*, New York, September 29, p. 533.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON. *The Sunday Journal*, Minneapolis, November 3, Woman's Section, p. 5.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, by Hermann Hagedorn. *The New York Times Review of Books*, New York, December 1, p. 747.

1920

In article entitled MAINE'S CONTRIBUTION TO LITERATURE, by John Clair Minot. *Maine Library Bulletin*, Augusta, Vol. IX, pp. 58-59, January.

1921

INSIGHT AND EPITHET, by W. W. John O'London's Weekly, London, Vol. VI, pp. 364-365, December 17.

1925

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON'S TREATMENT OF THE ARTHURIAN LEGEND, by Charles Cestre. *The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin*, Philadelphia, Vol. V, November, pp. 5-15. (Reprinted in his *An Introduction to Edwin Arlington Robinson*, 1930, pp. 67-118.)

1929

OUR EDITORS: A SERIES OF STUDIES: EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, by Mark Van Doren. *The Book League Monthly*, New York, Vol. I, January, pp. 271-273.

1932

In article entitled THE POETRY REVIVAL OF 1914, by Edgar Lee Masters. *The American Mercury*, New York, Vol. XXVI, pp. 274-275, July.

1933

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON'S THREE POEMS, by Robert C[hapman] Bates. *The Yale University Library Gazette*, New Haven, Vol. VIII, pp. 81-82, October.

1935

AMERICA'S CHIEF POET, by E[dward] B[olland] Osborn. *The Morning Post*, London, April 8, p. 6.

SONNETS (ON THE DEATH OF EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON) [verse], by "Jessup." *Chicago Daily Tribune*, Chicago, April 13, p. 12.

THE EXCELLENT CAREER. *The Commonwealth*, New York, Vol. XXI, p. 694, April 19.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON: LOOKING BACK ON OUR FIRST CONTEMPORARY POET, by Dorothy Emerson. *Scholastic*, Chicago, Vol. XXVII, October 12, pp. 9-10.

1936

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, by Georges Roth. *Larousse Mensuel Illustré*, Paris, Vol. X, pp. 339-340, February.

A BOOK AND ITS AUTHOR, by Laura E[lizabeth] Richards. *Yankee*, Dublin, N. H., Vol. II, June, pp. 26-29.

[TRIBUTE TO ROBINSON] by William Lyon Phelps. *New York Herald Tribune*, New York, November 13, pp. 14-15. (Reprinted in his *Autobiography with Letters*, 1939, pp. 693-698, and in *Commemorative Tributes, The American Academy of Arts and Letters*, New York, Academy Publication No. 95, 1939, pp. 9-19.)

1937

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON [verse], by Allen E[arl] Woodall. *Poet Lore*, Boston, Vol. XLIII, No. 4, p. 363.

EARLY LETTERS OF EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON: FIRST SERIES, by Daniel Gregory Mason. *The Virginia Quarterly Review*, University of Virginia, Vol. XIII, pp. 52-69, Winter.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON TO DANIEL GREGORY MASON: SECOND SERIES, by Daniel Gregory Mason. *The Virginia Quarterly Review*, University of Virginia, Vol. XIII, pp. 223-240, Spring.

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WHERE THERE'S SMOKE THERE'S—LITERATURE

By GEORGE ARENTS

THE title of my talk today might have been clearer if it had been "Where there's smoke there's literature — for me." Because, for more than fifty years, I have been a collector of books on tobacco — the literature which grew chiefly out of smoking. I don't mean that kind of literature developed from the fancies seen in the curling smoke of writers puffing a pipe, but the books which developed from the theme of tobacco smoke itself.

Out of the subject of tobacco grew a vast body of printed material. I mention, merely as a matter of record, that in my library are nearly five thousand pieces of which much more than half deal with, or refer to, smoking.

Thirteen years ago I decided to have my library catalogued. Fortunately for this project, I obtained the service of Jerome Brooks, then associated with The Rosenbach Company. Mr. Brooks worked for about two years and produced a catalogue of my collection — that is to say, a record of my library, arranged in standard form.

I decided then that the books and manuscripts were too important for the ordinary treatment usual in cataloguing libraries. After a series of discussions with Mr. Brooks and some experimentations a form of treatment was decided upon which, I felt, was novel and which would result in an attractive, readable work for scholars and those interested in tobacco.

The library then contained books on almost every subject, as I shall show in a moment, and these volumes were in more than twenty languages. Many of the books were published long after the events they reported. Therefore, in order to provide a correct record of the various parts of the history of tobacco in chronological order, it became necessary to supply an introduction. This introduction is, in essence, the history of tobacco. It is not only based on the source books in this collection, but also on a great deal of unpublished manuscript material in my library and in various public institutions in Europe and the United States. The history is fully developed in the text of the catalogue itself. Here not only the essential parts of the texts, but all titles of works in foreign languages as well, are translated; excerpts are given from the English works, or they are summarized, and a prefatory or concluding account correlates each particular work to the history of tobacco. Information of a bibliographical nature, occasional biographies of the authors, details of former ownership and other such data are provided with each piece where necessary.

To give you an idea of the extent of the subject and its invasion of almost every field of thought, let me give you a few illustrations of the books to be found in the library:

One deals with the canonization of a monk — Father Joseph à Cupertino: between 1718 and 1734 two volumes were published containing the discussions before the Congregation of Rites as to whether he should be canonized or not as he was a smoker of tobacco and also took snuff.

One, by Aphra Behn, gives advice on how to be happy though married.

There is one on first aid: Stephen Bradwell in his *Helps for Suddain Accidents*, London, 1633, advises that if accidentally poisoned, the person should be prevented from sleeping by making him sneeze through blowing powdered strong tobacco into his nose with a quill.

One is on parlor tricks: John Bate in *The Mysteries of Nature and Art*, London, 1635, describes a way to smoke a pipe through a glass of water, but I doubt if it would work. I will not go into details.

Tomás Ramon in his work on the reform of dress, Saragossa, 1635, rails against the evils of cosmetics, footgear, long hair and tobacco.

In *The Wonderful Deliverance at Sea*, published in 1674, is the story of six survivors of a shipwreck who for four days subsisted by chewing a couple of pounds of tobacco.

George Sale in his "Preliminary Discourse" to his translation of *The Koran*, London, 1734, notes that as tobacco is unmentioned in *The Koran*, the Mohammedan devotees of the plant (and they were legion) were under the necessity of producing a legend which served to give the Prophet's apparent sanction to the use of the delicious foreign herb. The orthodox, however, condemned smoking and supported their objection to it with a comment traditionally associated with Mohammed.

James Hart, on . . . *The Diet of the Diseased*, has one chapter headed: "Of Spittle Spiting, or Salivation: of Tabacco and the great abuse thereof . . ."

There are many other books, on exploration, botany, history, chemistry, jurisprudence, commerce, fiscal matters, mythology, and other subjects, as well as hundreds of works on medicine, all referring to tobacco. I can only touch the "high spots" in my talk today.

One of the most interesting periods in the history of tobacco occurred in England from the end of the sixteenth to nearly the close of the seventeenth century. Good Spanish tobacco (there was no Virginian then) was so expensive in England in 1599, for instance, that records show it cost the equivalent of \$120 a pound. A young gallant in Ben Jonson's day, who had money to spend, would engage a "professor of the art of whiffing" who, for a modest fee, would teach him how to inhale, exhale, blow rings,

expel the smoke through his nose without choking, and other tricks. It wasn't thought decent then for gentlemen to smoke publicly so they sat in a back room of a tavern or apothecary's shop and hired a pipe, paying three pence (about a shilling and a half now) the pipeful. As King James was on the throne, and hated tobacco so much that he wrote a book against smoking and raised the import duty by 4,000 per cent., tobacco was bootlegged, sold in London as "the right stuff" and "right off the ship," and quietly bought in the tobacco "speakeasies" of that day. You will find references to these various things in the plays or poems of Ben Johson, Chapman, Dekker and others; also in Brathwaite's *Smoaking Age* and in contemporary documents.

Later, when Virginia began to produce tobacco in quantities, the English government prohibited the importation of the Spanish kind and passed laws against growing tobacco in England. In consequence the Midland farmers, all through the reign of the Stuarts, Cromwell and up to the period of William and Mary, fought off soldiers and nearly brought about an insurrection in order to continue their planting of tobacco. However, they lost out because Virginian tobacco was produced in such quantities that English-grown tobacco had no profitable market.

The tobacco controversy, "to smoke or not to smoke," which every once in a while starts in again, began near the close of Queen Elizabeth's long reign. It is best expressed in two quotations from writers of the day. Holyday, in *Technogamia*, said:

Earth ne'er did breed
Such a jovial weed,
Whereof to boast so proudly.

But Gardiner, in *The Trial of Tobacco*, wrote:

Here lies he had lived longer, if
He had not choked himself with a tobacco whiff.

While the library is rich in well-known works in English literature, with almost every famous Elizabethan and Jacobean writer, and authors of later periods, represented, except Shake-

speare, the chief part of the early books consists in Americana. Indeed the first known reference to tobacco occurs in Columbus's "Journal," October 15, 1492. Thereafter almost every explorer to the newly-discovered hemisphere made some comment on the strange new plant and the habits associated with it. By 1545 books had been published which mentioned chewing, snuffing, and the smoking of cigars, cigarettes and pipes. These were, in the order mentioned, Vespucci's account published in Waldseemüller, 1507; Ramon Pane's notice in Peter Martyr, 1516 (later translated by Eden, 1555); Ovide's *Historia General*, 1535 (both cigar and cigarette smoking), and, Cartier, 1545. Soon after the English established their first colony, at Jamestown, tobacco began to dominate the settlers' lives. It is natural, therefore, that tobacco is the theme, or at least, is referred to, in literally hundreds of books which deal with the colonial period. The American manuscripts and autograph letters in my library are associated with famous names: Washington, Jefferson, Robert Morris, James Madison and others. One piece in this group is especially worthy of comment: an unpublished manuscript of twenty-one folio pages, being the "Minutes of Foreign Affairs," 1776-1779, kept by William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration. Ellery was a member of the committee, with Silas Deane and others, who worked with Franklin in Europe. His minutes, based on his correspondence, bear out the fact that the American War of Independence was in its initial years financed by a loan, of two million livres, from the French monopolists, to be repaid in American tobacco. However, the monopolists did not receive this tobacco until after the end of the Revolutionary War.

Time doesn't permit me to say much more. I hope I have shown how many-sided and exciting the subject of tobacco really is. For me the collection of this library has been a romantic adventure. I once dashed to London to acquire a perfect copy of King James's *Counterblast* — I had waited thirty years for that book — and hurried home almost as quickly in pursuit of a copy

of the same king's *Works* bound for his consort, Queen Anne. Since this copy, incidentally, is so immaculate, it is evident that the Queen never even looked into her husband's writings! I never expected to own the original manuscript of Charles Lamb's "Farewell to Tobacco," but I have it now, and there are other pieces which were excitingly elusive before I finally acquired them. Yes, for me the smoke which made these books has been a little intoxicating and I have much joy in my collection. As a friend of mine once said — and I forgave the pun: "If I had a library like yours I'd puff — with pride!"

SCHOOLCRAFT'S MANUSCRIPT MAGAZINES

By VERNON KINIETZ

IT is generally recognized by those who have had occasion to refer to his works that Henry Rowe Schoolcraft loved to write, and to publish even more. He is noted as an author more for the quantity of his works than for their quality. The quantity was increased considerably by republishing the same material with a different title and sometimes a little addition and revision. Some items were published half a dozen times or more. This duplication makes the task of compiling his bibliography very difficult. However, a person undertaking such a task should find some amusement in the opportunism Schoolcraft showed in publishing under the title *The Myth of Hiawatha and Other Oral Legends* the same tales he had put out as *Algonic Researches* in 1839 and again in 1853 as part of his six volume collection of historical and statistical information, within a few months after the release of Longfellow's immediately popular *The Song of Hiawatha* in November, 1855.

It is not my intention to review Schoolcraft's literary career, but rather to call attention to some little known facts concerning its beginning and to reveal the origin of some of the items he later published so successfully and successively.

At the age of sixteen he organized a literary society that drew together persons of literary tastes and acquirements in the vicinity of the village of Hamilton, New York, where he was living in 1809. This society had a magazine which was circulated in manuscript. The first number began with this prospectus:

"In this little sheet, we have neither history nor philosophy to offer. We have, in fact, scarcely anything else. A few persons finding themselves in an out-of-the-way place, with very few books, & very little means, have associated for literary convena without hardly knowing what literature is. One of our number thinks, it is a term relating to the acts of the human intellect, and we are nearly all agreed, that it may be promoted by putting our joint stock of poor wits together, small as they are, hoping, that they may be heard as the humble whispers of thought, if not entitled to the character of well formed thought itself. To submit occasional selections, from these literary confabulations, is the object of the editor. We have no printer, but send around our sheet in manuscript."

The title of this sheet gave the boys some trouble. The first attempt appears to have been in Latin but was crossed out unfinished. *The Cricket or Whispers from a Voice in the Corner* headlined all three numbers in 1809 but in the last the alternate title was crossed out and *Parapetic Student* inserted. *The Cricket or Parapetic Student* it remained until 1813, when a change was apparently desired. The only number for that year bore the unfinished title *The Cricket or Literary* . . . The last word was then crossed out and *Parapetic Student* inserted. Numbers I, II, and III are dated 1809; No. 4, 1810; No. 5, 1811; Nos. 6 and 7, 1812; but the 1813 issue has no number. Another sheet with the title *Whispers from a Voice in the Corner*, with the date 1812, is marked Series 2, No. 3.

Schoolcraft undoubtedly was the editor and the moving spirit behind this magazine, for the place of issue changed with his residence from Hamilton to Geneva and to Vernon, all in New York, and to Lake Dunmore, Vermont. Conclusive evidence of this responsibility is found in the issue in 1818 of *The Cricket or Parapetic Student* from Potosi, Missouri, where Schoolcraft was examining the mines.

Schoolcraft was appointed Indian agent at Sault Sainte Marie in 1822, and the next year he married the half Indian daughter

of John Johnston of that place. His official position and his connection with this family enabled him to become well informed on Indian tales and legends. He resumed his magazine under the title *The Muzziniegun or Literary Voyager* in 1826. Aside from the fact that this was a manuscript magazine inspired by Schoolcraft there was little resemblance to *The Cricket*. Instead of contributions of philosophy in verse and prose; Indian tales, legends and bits of history were the usual contents. There were sixteen numbers issued between December, 1826, and the end of April, 1827. Instead of having two to four pages in each issue the new venture averaged twenty-three much larger pages.

In the five months for which the copies are preserved three hundred and sixty-nine pages were inscribed. They contained many articles by Schoolcraft, as well as some by his wife, her brothers, sisters, and others who sought a literary pastime in the northern winter. The articles all carried pseudonyms as did those in the earlier *Cricket*. This makes it difficult to identify the contributors. *Muzziniegun* is Ojibwa for book. Its contents were mostly on Indian subjects and principally the Ojibwa. The primary purpose of getting out the magazine was the amusement of the contributors but it was also circulated among Schoolcraft's friends in the eastern states. Later, practically every article was printed at least once.

The *Literary Voyager*, as the magazine was usually called, was still living in 1829, although we have no specimens from that year. It is possible that its preparation was taken up every winter. However that may be, Schoolcraft was still intrigued with the idea, for when he moved to Mackinac in 1833 he started a new magazine. The name of this one was *The Bow and Arrow*. Only the first page of the first number is preserved, and it bears the date October 1, 1833.

All of the issues herein mentioned are in a bundle of miscellaneous Schoolcraft papers in the Smithsonian Institution library. It is hoped that, with the publication of this information

about Schoolcraft's magazine ventures and the different titles, other copies may be identified and eventually the whole interesting story learned.

SURVIVING ISSUES OF THE MAGAZINES

The Cricket or Whispers from a Voice in the Corner

Hamiltons Village	Albany Co. N. Y.	1809 No. I	4 pp.
Village of Hamilton	Albany Co. N. Y.	1809 No. II	4 pp.

The Cricket or Parapetic Student

Hamilton Village	Albany Co. N. Y.	1809 No. III	4 pp.
Geneva	Ontario Co. N. Y.	1810 No. 4	2 pp.
Geneva	Ontario Co. N. Y.	1810 [or 1811] No. 5	3 pp.
Geneva	Ontario Co. N. Y.	1812 No. 6	2 pp.
Vernon	Oneida Co. N. Y.	1812 No. 7	1 p.

Whispers from a Voice in the Corner

Geneva	Ontario Co. N.Y.	1812 Series 2, no. 3	1 p.
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The Cricket or Parapetic Student

Lake Dunmore	Addison Co. Vt.	1813	2 pp.
Potosi	Missouri	1818	2 pp.

The Muzzimiegun or Literary Voyager

No. 2	Sault Ste Marie	Dec. 1826	pp. 25-48
No. 3	Sault Ste Marie	Jan. 1827	pp. 49-72
No. 4	Sault Ste Marie	Jan. 12, 1827	pp. 73-97
No. 5	Sault Ste Marie	Jan. 1827	pp. 97-121
[No. 7]			pp. 148-168
No. 8	Sault Ste Marie	Feb. 13, 1827	pp. 169-193
No. 9	Sault Ste Marie	Feb. 16, 1827	pp. 193-216
[No. 11]			pp. 242-264
No. 12	Sault Ste Marie	Mar. 2, 1827	pp. 265-267
No. 13	Sault Ste Marie	Mar. 10, 1827	pp. 289-312
No. 15	Sault Ste Marie	Apr. 11, 1827	pp. 337-341
			347-350
No. 16	Sault Ste Marie	Apr. 28, 1827	p. 369

The Bow and Arrow

No. 1	Michilimackinac	Oct. 1, 1833	2 pp.
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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Edited by ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, JR., FREDERICK E. GOFF, GERALD D. McDONALD, HOWARD S. MOTT, DAVID A. RANDALL, E. MILLICENT SOWERBY, LEWIS M. STARK AND EDWIN W. WILLOUGHBY.

Incunabula

HENTISBERUS, Guilelmus (William Heytesbury, fl. 1340). *Quaedam consequentiae subtiles*. [also] Blasius de Pelicanis. *De propositione*. [and] Apollinaris Offredus. *De suppositione*. [Venice, Peregrinus de Pasqualibus, about 1500] 2°.

12 leaves. Sig.: a-b⁶. 2 cols. 58 lines. Type 15: 66/7G.

1a, with sig. a: Incipiunt quedam p̄sequentie subtiles | Tisberii que uocantur iuxta hūc textu3. | [5] Uxta hunc textum in lib.10 pe | riermenias. . . | leaf b: fic q2 sc̄is q̄ ista duo fūt p̄tradictoria. igitur | 7b, col. 1, line 27: Expliciūt cōsequētie Tisbari que vocan | tur iuxta hunc tex. | Incipit tractatus de propositione de se | cūdo ⁊ tertio adiacēte secundum Magist24. | Blafium pellacanum | 11a, col. 2, line 28: Explicit tractatus de propositionibus | de secūdo adiacente sed3 magist24 [sic] blafi | um pellachanum. Laus deo. | Ad egregios artium studētes subtilis q̄stio | de suppositione predicati istius propositionis | nullus [sic] home ē quilibet home. | 12b, col. 2, line 48: Finita ē q̄ excellētissimi [sic] artiū et medici | cine [sic] docto24 [sic] dñi n̄ri appolinaris de offere. d' | suppositiōe p̄dicati isti9 p̄positionis. nullus | home est quilibet homo. |

The Jacques Rosenthal copy (his: *Incunabula typographica*, pars II [Cat. 40] no. 2367), uncut, bound in maroon marbled boards. *Reichling* 208 and Klebs, *Incunabula scientifica et medica*, 515.1, cite the Rosenthal copy, which is the only one known to the editors of the *Gesamtkatalog*. The stamp of Joseph Martini is on the first and last pages. Purchased by CSMH in February, 1926.

The earliest edition of "Consequentie subtiles" listed in the *Dictionary of National Biography* is 1517.

Mead, H. R., *Incunabula in the Huntington Library*, 1937, no. 2782.

— HERMAN R. MEAD

HORAE AD USUM SARUM. Paris, Philippe Pigouchet, for Simon Vostre, 6 July, 1499. 8°.

The title-leaf only, of an apparently unknown Sarum *Horae*. The title: HORe p̄sentes ad vsū Sarum imp̄eſſe fuerūt Pa | rifius per Philipppum pigouchet Anno. dñi. M.CCCC. | xcix. die vero. vi. Julii. p̄o Symone voftre: li- b̄ario | cōmorante ibidem: in vico nuncupato nouo beate Ma- | rie. in inter- fignio fancti Johannis euangelifte. | Above the title is Pigouchet's device, no. 2. Below the title is a capital "S" (indicating Sarum use); and the signature-mark "a.i." At the left of the page is a woodcut side-piece. On the reverse of the leaf is an almanac for 1488-1508, with heading: Almanach pro xxi.an. |, beneath a conventional head-piece. The title and the five lines of text below the almanac are printed in Pigouchet's type 3, the almanac is in his type 2. Printed on paper.

The leaf was found in the Huth copy of Panzer's *Annales typographici*, laid in the index volume at the heading "Horae."

— HERMAN R. MEAD

PUTEUS, Paris de (d. 1493). Tractatus in materia ludi. [Pavia, Christophorus de Canibus, about 1495] 2°.

4 leaves. Sig.: A⁴. 2 col. 72 lines. Type: 3 and 6 (M of both types): 85G.

1a, with sig. A, col. 1: Incipit tractus aureus ī materia ludi cōpofitus p̄ cla- | riffimū. U. J. doctoꝛē dñm Paridē d' Puthēo nouiter | caſtigatus poſt p̄ima cōpilationē ⁊ coꝛect⁹. Lege feliciter. | (v⁵) T maloꝛuꝝ. omniuꝝ cauſā. Se | natus Romanus | vbi erat finodus moꝛalitatis om̄ē ludum | 4b, col. 2, line 64: Finis vtilis tractatus de ludo. | ad breue cōpendiūꝝ reductus. |

A large folio, bound in limp marbled boards; with contemporary manuscript side-notes. Apparently the only known copy. Purchased by CSMH in October, 1924.

Mead, H. R., *Incunabula in the Huntington Library*, 1937, no. 4065.

— HERMAN R. MEAD

SULPITIUS VERULANUS, Johannes (15th cent.). De versuum scansione, [Milan, Johannes Angelus Scinzenzeler, about 1500] 4°.

32 leaves. Sig.: A-D⁸. 41 lines. Type: 3: 81R, Q | u and Qu | . Init.: b.

1a: [gothic] Scansione Sulpitij. | 1b: Sulpitius ad lectorem. | [9 distichs] | 2a, with sig. A ii: Io. Sulpitij Verulani de uersuum scanſione. De ſyllabarū quāti- tate. De he | roici carminis decoro & uitiis. De pedibus & diuerſis generib⁹ carminū | p̄cepta. Deq³ illorum cōnexionibus obſeruaciones ad Cyprianū Oma- gium lege fœliciter. | [2 distichs] | (C⁴) ARMEN hexametrum heoricum duobus legitime cōficiť pe | dibus Dactilo & ſpondeo. . . . | leaf b: opusculum de diph- tongis ad Floriū. Vocali ante uocalem ut glora. Nee | ends, 32a, line 30: FINIS. | Adoleſcens nichil tibi iam ad latinā muſicam: hoc eſt ad rectam p̄nūcia- | tionem

deeft. Habes de fylabarum [sic] quantitate opus exactiffimū. Habes de | pedibus: & de generibus carminum: Habes ex Seruii excrepta [sic] centimero | ipfumoq3 epitomen. Habes de acentibus. Prifcianum. Super eft utiis [sic] inuigi | les & diligenter incumbas: Quod fi egeris os tuum ftribiligine non foeda | bis: & carmen compones ælegantifimum. | [register, one line] | 32b, blank.

Apparently the copy is unique; it differs from *Reichling* n. 748. Bound in half modern vellum. Purchased by CSMH in March, 1925.

Mead, H. R., *Incunabula in the Huntington Library*, 1937, no. 3558.

— HERMAN R. MEAD

English Books, 1475-1800

HYMNS AND SEQUENCES OF THE USE OF SALISBURY. Hymnorum cum notis opusculum.

There is an edition printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1530, not listed in *STC*.

— E. MILLICENT SOWERBY

MERVIN. The most famous and renowned Historie, of that woorthie and illustrious Knight Meruine. . . . By I. M. Gent. Printed at London by R. Blower and Val. Sims, 1612.

STC 17844. Two copies of this book examined show many variations. In one copy the pagination is very irregular, in the other copy it is quite regular. In copy *a* with the regular pagination the word *hapned* in the first line of the second paragraph is so spelled; in copy *b* with the irregular pagination the reading is *happened*.

— E. MILLICENT SOWERBY

THE MILITARY DISCIPLINE. . . . 1623.

Cockle, M. J. D. *A bibliography of English military books up to 1642*. . . London, 1900. No. 97.

Cockle locates no copy, and includes it only on the authority of *Hazlitt* I:290 who gives the collation: "Engraved title, 1 leaf: 41 numbered plates for the musket exercise; 32 for the pike."

The Huth copy is now in MiU (Stephen Spaulding Collection). Collation: Engraved title; dedication to Prince Charles; 79 (1) pages of text; 43 numbered plates for the musket exercise, 32 for the pike. Signatures: A-E⁸, F².

See: *STC* 794.

See *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society*, Vol. 34, No. 2, p. 186.

— MRS. EMORY C. SKARSHAUG

TUVILL, Daniel (d. 1660). *The Dove and the Serpent*, London, 1614.

STC 24394 and 24393a reports two issues, one having a comma after the word *dove* on the title.

It is to be noted that there are two varieties of the first issue (without the comma), one having two side notes of 2 lines each on page 86 (M₃ verso), and the other having no side notes on that page.

— E. MILLICENT SOWERBY

Americana

Congress of the United States. Acts of the First Congress of the United States. New-York: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, Printers to the United States.

Copy in Chapin Library, Williams College, lacks blank AA₂, otherwise agrees with Mr. Storm's collation.

Untrimmed, in original binding, measures 12½ x 8 inches.

Watermarks agree with those described by Mr. Storm, except that the one on title is "&WL" instead of "SWL."

Congress of the United States. Acts | Passed at a | Congress | Of the | United States | Of | America, | Begun and held at the city of New-York, | On *Wednesday* the *fourth* of *March*, | In the year M,DCC,LXXXIX: | And of the | Independence of the United States, | The thirteenth. | [long double rule] | Published By Authority. | [long double rule] | Philadelphia: | Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, | Printer to the United States. |

[Collation:] folio; [A] Aa in twos.

[Pagination:] [i-]xiv, [15-96]; [ii, iv, 96] blank. [i] title-page as given above, [ii] blank, [iii] resolution to publish the "Acts," [iv] blank, [v-xiv] Constitution of the United States, [15-]93 text of "Acts," [94] Table of Contents, [95] Errata, [96] blank.

[Remarks:] a trimmed copy in full American contemporary tree calf measures 11⅞ x 7⅞ inches. George Washington's copy, with his autograph signature on title. One watermark, the initials "PF."

See *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society*, Vol. 35, No. 1, p. 70.

— LUCY E. OSBORNE

[GÉRARD DE RAYNEVAL, Joseph Mathias] (1746-1812). Observations on the Justificative memorial of the court of London. Paris, Pr. by the royal authority. *Philadelphia, Printed by F. Bailey, 1781.*

p. 129, 19.5cm.

DLC; MB; NjP; NN; etc.

Erroneously attributed in Evans' *Amer. biblio.*, in Macpherson's *Editions of Beaumarchais*, and in some libraries, but not in DLC, to Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais. The American title, translated, follows word for word the title of a pamphlet by Beaumarchais, entitled: *Observations sur le Mémoire justificatif de la cour de Londres*, Paris, 1779 (cf. Bibliothèque Nationale). Comparison of the Philadelphia, 1781 ed. in NN, with a London, 1779 ed. in French in NN, shows that the translation was not made from Beaumarchais' work. The version in English was made from a pamphlet published anonymously under the same title as that of Beaumarchais: *Observations sur le Mémoire justificatif de la cour de Londres*, but published at Paris the following year (1780). This latter French work is by Gérard de Rayneval (cf. Bibliothèque Nationale). Comparison of the American ed. with a Paris, 1780 ed. in NN, shows that the former is a translation of the Gérard de Rayneval work.

The *Mémoire justificatif*, referred to in the two French works, was written by Edward Gibbon, at the instigation of the British government, as a reply to the French *Exposé des motifs de la conduite du roi de France, relativement à l'Angleterre*. The pamphlets all relate to the conduct of France in assisting the Americans in their struggle for independence. (cf. DLC; *Sabin*; *Macpherson*.)

— FORREST B. BOWE

[MARTAINVILLE, Alphonse Louis Dieudonné] (1776-1830). The life of Lamoignon Malesherbes. Formerly first president of the Court of Aids, and minister of state, member of the Academy, &c. Tr. from the French by Edward Mangin. [3 lines from Shakespeare] *New York, Printed for Brisban & Brannan, by D. & G. Bruce, 1806.*

p. 249, 16.5cm.

Bowe; DLC, PPL

This "... is a faithful translation of a small work lately published in Paris, and, perhaps, not generally known." (cf. Advertisement to the London ed. of 1804.)

The above title, so far as I know, is either listed anonymously or is erroneously attributed. An Edinburgh, 1804 edition is listed anonymously in the *British Museum Catalogue*. The library of Congress Depository Card Catalogue attributes the New York 1806 edition to Jean Claude Izouard Delisle de Sales. This author's *Malesherbes*, Paris, 1803, cannot be the original. Comparison of the Bowe copy of the N. Y., 1806 edition, with the Paris, 1803 edition of the French in NjP, shows that the style, size, and contents do not correspond. Delisle de Sales, in mentioning his sources, does not list the Martainville life of Malesherbes. This latter is the real French original.

The N.Y., 1806 edition is a translation of: *Vie de Chrétien Guillaume Lamoignon Malesherbes, ancien premier président de la Cour des aides, ancien ministre d'état, membre de l'Académie*, etc. Paris, An X—1802 (cf. Bibliothèque Nationale). Quérard, in *France littéraire*, attributes this work to Martainville, while M. P. Lacroix ascribes it to Étienne (cf. Barbier, *Dictionnaire des ouvrages anon.*, 3rd ed., v. 4, col. 994). The *Grande encyclopédie* attributes the Paris, 1802 edition to Charles Guillaume Étienne, and a copy in MdBJ is likewise listed under Étienne. Comparison of the N. Y., 1806 edition in Bowe, with the Paris, 1802 edition of the French in MdBJ, shows that the American edition is a close translation. In view of the disputed authorship it would seem wise to follow the Bibliothèque Nationale attribution and ascribe the work to Martainville.

— FORREST B. BOWE

NICKERSON, Freeman (fl. 1850). Death | of the | Prophets | Joseph and Hiram Smith, | who were murdered while in prison | at Carthage Ill., on the | 27th day of June, A.D. 1844. | [long wavy line] | Compiled and printed for our venerable brother in Christ, | Freeman Nickerson. | [long wavy line] | Contents. | Account of the Death of the Mormon Prophet and Patriarch of the | Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Two official reports | from Governor Ford. A report from J. W. Woods attorney at law. | A few sketches from the faith and doctrine of the Latter Day Saints. | *Boston: Printed by John Gooch, | 1844.*

p. 12, 12 x 21.5cm.

Unrecorded by *Sabin, Gould, Berrian, Woodward* and Union Catalogue at DLC. Copies: USLC; W. R. Coe, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

— CHARLES EBERSTADT

RACINE, Jean (1639-1699). The distressed mother; a tragedy. Translated by Ambrose Philips from the *Andromaque* of Racine. *New York, Printed by Hugh Gaine, 1761.*

Not collated; not located. [*Evans* 8986; *Parsons* 17; Merrill, W. S. "Cath. authorship" (In *The Cath. Hist. Rev.*, v. 3, no. 3, Oct. 1917, p. 308-325); Corley, C. *Amer. periodical criticism of French*, ms. thesis in Univ. of Tex.; etc.]

Does anyone know of a copy of the above title? It is listed in at least half a dozen works, and the original source of the information is not given. Miss Corley, in her thesis, states that it is the first "purely literary" translation from the French printed in the United States. Merrill states that "Racine seems not to have been much admired in the Colonies, only one edition of one of his dramas being printed . . ." (cf. his entry for the N. Y., 1761 ed.) *Evans* probably catalogued an English edition advertised for sale by Hugh Gaine. P. L. Ford does not list Racine's play among the works printed by Hugh Gaine.

— FORREST B. BOWE

[RAPIN-THOYRAS, Paul de] (1661-1725). A dissertation on the rise, progress, views, strength, interests and characters, of the two parties of the Whigs and Tories. *Boston: Printed for Joseph Greenleaf, and sold at his printing-office, 1773.*

p. 71, (1), 18.5cm.

DLC; BM; MBAt; MHi; NN; RPJCB

This work is listed anonymously in DLC, *Evans*, and other printed works. It is a translation of Rapin-Thoyras' *Dissertation sur les whigs et les torys*, La Haye, 1717. Comparison by samples of the La Haye, 1717 ed. in CtY, with the Boston, 1773 ed. in DLC, shows that the American ed. is a close translation.

An English version by John Ozell was printed at London in 1717 under the title: *Dissertation sur les whigs et les torys; or, An historical dissertation upon whig and tory*. This London ed. is listed in DLC, and elsewhere, under Rapin-Thoyras. Comparison shows it to be a different translation from the anonymous one printed in Boston.

— FORREST B. BOWE

Modern Literature

BRIDGES, Robert (1844-1930). A Case of Thickening of the Cranial Bones in | an Infant, due to Congenital Syphilis. By Robert | Bridges, M. B. Read March 14, 1879. *In Transactions of the Clinical Society of London. London, 1897, Vol. 12, pp. 140-142.*

Not recorded in George McKay's *Bibliography of Robert Bridges*.

— THOMAS P. FLEMING

CATHER, Willa Sibert (1876-). O Pioneers! Boston, 1913.

Another variant, which is probably a later printing. This is bound in a smooth brown cloth of approximately the same shade as the first edition; the spine is square, not rounded. It differs from the accepted first edition in the following points: (1) the frontispiece is tipped in and the stub is not folded to project out between the preliminary leaves following; (2) there is an additional blank leaf following the last leaf of the text.

Mr. Frederick B. Adams, Jr., pointed out an irregularity in the make-up of the first edition (in *The Colophon*, New Graphic Series, Vol. 1, No. 4): the last page of the text (309), with the printer's notice on the verso, is a single separate leaf. In this copy, pages 293-4 and the extra blank leaf at the end constitute a four page wrap-around. This is wrapped around the last signature, which is sewed at pages 302-3. Mr. Adams' article anticipated some such correction in later printings.

— BENJAMIN D. HITZ

OSLER, Sir William (1849-1919). The principles and practice of medicine. Designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine. New York, 1892. D. Appleton & Co., 1079 p. 8°. Also, Edin. & Lond., Young & Pentland; 2nd ed., 1895, 1143 p. 8°; 3rd ed., 1898, 1181 p. 8°; 4th ed.,* 1901, 1182 p. 8°;

The above, quoted from p. 61 of the *Classified and Annotated Bibliography of Sir William Osler's Publications* by Dr. Maude E. Abbott (Second Edition, Revised and Indexed. Montreal, Canada: The Medical Museum, McGill University, 1939), does not point out that the first edition of Osler's *Principles and Practice* to appear in England was dated 1894 (the imprint was Young J. Pentland).

The footnote to which the reader is referred above (after 4th ed.) reads: "An unauthorized line-for-line reprint of the 4th edition (which had not been copy-righted in Great Britain), printed in Edinburgh by Young and Pentland, appeared, (the "pirated edition.") *A.M.*" This does not make clear that this fourth edition appeared in 1901 under three separate imprints: New York, D. Appleton and Company; London, Henry Kimpton (made from American sheets, with a cancel title); and Edinburgh and London, Young J. Pentland (the "pirated edition").

— WILLIAM WHITE

REVIEWS

BATESON, F. W. *The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*. Edited by F. W. Bateson . . . New York: The Macmillan Company, Cambridge, England: At the University Press. 1941. 4 vols. 9¼ x 6 inches. \$32.50

A bibliographical work of the first importance, destined to rank as a landmark in bibliographical achievement along with the monumental works compiled by Hain, Panzer, Brunet, Quérard, Sabin, Evans, Pollard, Medina, de Ricci and others, has been published in this second year of the war. *The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*, on account of the broad and popular field with which it deals, will inevitably become better known and attract more users than any bibliographical work which deals with such relatively rarified subjects as early manuscripts, incunabula, English books before 1640, Americana, etc.

The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature is a descendant of *The Cambridge History of English Literature*. The various bibliographies appended to each of the chapters of the parent work provide the point of departure for the work published this year. These supplementary bibliographies of the *C. H. E. L.* have been corrected, expanded and brought down to date.

The editor has devoted more than ten years to the preparation of the *C. B. E. L.* and has enlisted the services of a host of specialists in various fields of English literature: he has listed 78 contributors to Volume I, 80 contributors to Volume II and 62 to Volume III; the names of several contributors are recorded in more than one volume. The consolidation and standardization of the work of approximately two hundred collaborators is one which requires — no one will deny — a great deal of patience and organizing ability.

Defining the scope of the work in his short preface the editor writes: "The *C. B. E. L.* sets out to record, as far as possible in chronological order, the authors, titles and editions, with relevant critical matter, of all the writings in book-form (whether in English or Latin) that can still be said to possess some literary interest, by natives of what is now the British Empire, up to the year 1900."

Although as stated the arrangement is for the most part chronological, alphabetical and *raisonné* arrangements have also been employed for listing certain types of material. The first 49 pages of the work are devoted to a

General Introduction which lists works in the four following subjects: I Bibliographies. II Histories and Anthologies. III Prosody and Prose Rhythm. IV Language. The section on the English language is larger than the other three combined.

Following the Introduction the work is divided into five chronological compartments: I The Anglo-Saxon period (A.D. 600-1100). II The Middle English period (1100-1500). III The Renaissance to the Restoration (1500-1660). IV The Restoration to the Romantic Revival (1660-1800). V The Nineteenth Century (1800-1900). The first three of these are dealt with in Volume I. Each of the two remaining compartments requires a volume to itself, i.e. Volumes II and III. Volume IV is devoted to an index of the other three.

The entries for the thousands of works listed record the authors, titles and dates of first editions (and dates of later editions to some extent); they do not indicate the publishers, printers, sizes or illustrations of books; they do not contain collations nor do they locate copies.

A twentieth-century Lowndes, *The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature* is bulkier and at the same time more sparing in its use of space than is *The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature* compiled by William Thomas Lowndes a hundred years ago. In Bohn's edition of this work, 1865, entries comprise besides authors, titles and dates: information concerning format, prices, contents and quite frequently notes of considerable length. Deciding that full bibliographical descriptions, literary evaluations, prices, etc., are not within his scope, the editor of the *C. B. E. L.* has listed besides separate and collected works by the various authors, including their contributions to periodicals and works edited by them, a whole category ignored by Lowndes and Bohn, viz. a wealth of descriptive, historical, bibliographical, biographical and critical writings *about* the various subjects and authors under consideration. Whereas the body of the *C. B. E. L.* deals with writers who were "established" before 1901, a very large percentage of the writings about them which have been cited throughout the work has been produced in the twentieth century.

Let us compare Lowndes's treatment of Defoe, for example, with that in the work under consideration. Lowndes (edition of 1865) devoted 19 columns to this author in which are listed somewhat less than 250 titles of works by and attributed to Defoe. The *C. B. E. L.* devotes 38 columns to Defoe, listing approximately 400 individual writings by him, 20 items of selections and collected works, 20 periodicals with which Defoe was connected, a summary of Defoe's Letters and Memoranda, 18 bibliographical

items on Defoe, and over 175 books and articles dealing with the biography and criticism of Defoe. The material on Defoe in the *C. B. E. L.* is contributed by Dr. Henry C. Hutchins.

Within the five main compartments the material is grouped under various types of literature, viz. poetry, drama, religious prose, popular prose, fiction, history, philosophy, science, etc. There are also other divisions and subdivisions indicating developments in the various periods of English literature; the titles of some of the more interesting of these are: Cyclic (and Non-Cyclic) Romances, Chronicles and Prophecies, Sermons and Saints' Legends, Writings in Latin, Literary Relations with the Continent, Book Production and Distribution, Education, The Social Background, Periodical Publications, Books of Travel, Translations into English, Children's Books, The Literature of Sport, The Literature of Science, Economics and Political Theory, English Scholarship, Anglo-Irish Literature, Anglo-Indian Literature, etc.

The American issue has been reproduced by photo-offset from the English issue. It is clearly printed on Warren's Olde Style paper, two columns to the page with an average of about sixty lines to a column. It is sturdily bound in blue buckram. Volume I contains xxxviii [2], 912 pages; Volume II: xviii [2], 1003 pages; Volume III: xix [3], 1098 pages; and Volume IV: [4], 287 pages.

Years of use by students, teachers, readers, scholars and writers will show up the weak points, if any, in this great new work. It is our opinion that the job has been admirably done, from all points of view, and that the *C. B. E. L.* will be found of inestimable value wherever there is an interest in English literature.

G. L. M.

CANNON, CARL L. *American Book Collectors and Collecting from Colonial Times to the Present*. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1941. xi, 391 pp. 9 x 6 inches. \$3.00.

Here is a book which should have a special appeal to the members of our Society, most of whom are scholarly book collectors, for it is the first extensive study of the romance of the "book collecting game" in America. There have been many articles and not a few books on the activities of individual collectors and Miss Granniss has given us, in 59 pages of Mr. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt's *The Book in America*, a valuable brief picture of the subject. The possibilities of the subject were also brought out in Mr. Brig-

ham's interesting historical introduction to George L. McKay's valuable *American Book Auction Catalogues, 1713-1934*, but Mr. Cannon was the first to have the courage and patience to attempt a full length portrait of the American book collector from Colonial times to the present.

This volume is not only an entertainingly written narrative of the romance and adventure of collecting, with hundreds of stories of famous books, their discovery and capture, but it is a brief but thorough history of every important collector, whether his library was dispersed under the auctioneer's hammer or became a part of a great public collection. The great names are given individual chapters and the others are grouped under their specialty and given as many paragraphs or pages as they deserve. Very few of any importance are omitted, though you will look in vain for Sir William Osler's medical library or Theodore Roosevelt's great collection of natural history and sport, and you might wish for a fuller account of the Mathers and Adamses as book collectors or of George A. Plimpton's outstanding library of mathematical and other early textbooks. But of course the author was compelled to stop somewhere and it is remarkable that his volume could be so inclusive and still remain so readable.

Very appropriately, the book begins with an excellent chapter on Thomas Prince, the first great American book collector, and is followed by others on his contemporaries, William Byrd of Westover, and James Logan of Philadelphia, all containing much new material. A chapter each is given to Thomas Jefferson and Isaiah Thomas and we were glad to find another on the lesser known activities of George Ticknor. It is pleasant to find those famous old rivals John Carter Brown and James Lenox sharing a chapter, while another does full justice to George Brinley. The westerners, Lyman C. Draper and Hubert Howe Bancroft, share a chapter and another is given to the lesser collectors of Americana.

Three famous collectors of books on the American Indians: Samuel G. Drake, Thomas W. Field and Edward E. Ayer, are bracketed together but it would have been appropriate to add a paragraph about the wonderful Indian collections of Wilberforce Eames and Frank C. Deering. Willard Fiske's Dante and Petrarch collections, Andrew D. White's historical library, both at Cornell, and the John G. White collections of Orientalia and folklore at the Cleveland Public Library are grouped together. A chapter on the golden age of American collecting records the libraries of Beverly Chew, William Loring Andrews, Brayton Ives, Frederic R. Halsey, Walter T. Wallace, Marshall C. Lefferts and Charles W. Frederickson, while the great Robert Hoe collection has a chapter to itself.

A chapter on "the neglected Americans" records the outstanding first edition collections of William H. Arnold, J. C. Chamberlain, Stephen H. Wakeman, Frank Maier and C. Fiske Harris. This chapter ends with a check-list of the eleven known copies of the first edition of Poe's *Tamerlane*, compiled by John Fleming. It is interesting in this connection to note that The New York Public Library is the only collection to own more than one copy of this great rarity, just as the Boston Public Library is the only one to have two copies of the Bay Psalm Book — though Mr. Cannon credits them with only one.

Incunabula, typography and the book arts are covered in a chapter which describes such collections as the Annmary Brown Memorial Library of Incunabula and the similar collections of the Newberry Library, the Walters Art Gallery and the Library of Congress. The printing libraries of Theodore L. De Vinne, the American Type Founders Company, the Providence Public Library and the University of Virginia are recorded, as well as the unique collection of beautifully printed, illustrated and bound books of The New York Public Library's Spencer Collection. Among college benefactors, John H. Wrenn of the University of Texas, Alfred C. Chapin of Williams and Harry Elkins Widener of Harvard are given special mention; while specialists in English literature include Jerome D. Kern, William Andrews Clark, Jr., Herschel V. Jones, Charles B. Foote, John L. Clawson, Robert B. Adam, Matthew C. D. Borden, Winston H. Hagen and Albert A. Berg, whose gifts, together with those of Owen D. Young, have made The New York Public Library collection of modern literary manuscripts and first editions supreme in this country.

There is also a special chapter on collectors of modern literature, including such well-known names as John Quinn, George Barr McCutcheon, George M. Williamson, Henry S. Van Duzer, Frederick W. Lehmann, Herman Le Roy Edgar (whose splendid Dickens collection should have been mentioned), and William T. H. Howe, whose outstanding collection, unlike the others in this chapter, was happily preserved intact and is now part of the Berg collection in The New York Public Library.

The chapter on Southern Americana shows that this field has not been neglected, since such men as Charles E. A. Gayarré collected material on Louisiana, Calvin M. McClung on Tennessee, Wymberley Jones De Renne on Georgia, R. T. Durrett on Kentucky and Robert A. Brock on Virginia. Collectors of local history such as Samuel W. Pennypacker who collected on Pennsylvania, Clarence M. Burton on Detroit and the old Northwest, George W. Paullin on the West and William M. Darlington

on Western Pennsylvania are outstanding. The far West has had many enthusiastic collectors including our own member, Henry R. Wagner, Herschel V. Jones, Hubert Howe Bancroft, Henry E. Huntington, Templeton Crocker, Joseph A. Munk who specialized on Arizona, William C. Braislin, W. R. Coe and others. All these and several others are mentioned but there is no account of the great Alaskan collection of the late Judge James Wickersham, perhaps because his library is still owned by the family.

It is fitting that there should be separate chapters on J. P. Morgan, William L. Clements, Henry E. Huntington and Henry C. Folger, with briefer mention of such lesser theatrical collectors as Thomas P. Barton, William E. Burton, John Augustin Daly, Thomas Jefferson McKee, Marsden J. Perry, the great Elizabethan collector, William A. White, the benefactor of the Yale Elizabethan Club, Alexander Smith Cochran, and the great accumulator of theatrical literature, Evert J. Wendell, whose huge library went to enrich Harvard.

With a chapter on Wilberforce Eames, greatest of American bibliographers, and a final chapter of conclusions, this interesting volume brings to an end the story of the great days of book collecting in America — days which can never be repeated because of the scarcity of materials to collect and of money for their collecting. An excellent index makes the wealth of detail readily available.

R. W. G. VAIL

PARRISH, M. L., and MILLER, ELIZABETH V. *Wilkie Collins and Charles Reade. First Editions (with a few exceptions) in the Library at Dormy House, Pine Valley, New Jersey, described with Notes by M. L. Parrish with the assistance of Elizabeth V. Miller Sine qua non.* Constable and Company Ltd., London, 1940. x, 354, [2] pp. Plates, ports., facsim. 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Edition limited to 150 copies. \$10.00.

This is the fifth bibliography which M. L. Parrish has issued describing some of the treasures he has gathered over several decades of intelligent collecting. Like the others (two on his unrivalled Lewis Carroll collection, one on Victorian Lady Novelists—George Eliot, Mrs. Gaskell, the Brontë sisters, and the other on Charles Kingsley and Thomas Hughes) it is a beautiful book physically, attractively bound in typical Victorian style and excellently illustrated with sixteen collotype plates.

Like Mr. Parrish's other works, this bibliography reflects his collecting tastes — which are (aside from the highest standards of condition which cannot be described in any book and must be seen to be believed) to collect not only firsts of his favorite writers but later editions when of interest, American editions, autograph letters (but not manuscripts), play bills, memorabilia of all kinds, magazine issues, etc. The organization of the bibliography describing these collections is a model of its kind. The arrangement is chronological. Full collations, including signatures and meticulous descriptions of bindings, are followed by full printings of letters referring to the titles when Mr. Parrish has them, and he has a great many. In the case of volumes of short stories, the separate titles are listed with notes as to their previous magazine appearances, if any. This last is an especially valuable aid, as there has been no previous full length study of these writers' excellent short stories. It must have required extensive research, as many of the stories appeared more than once under changed titles — for example "Brother Morgan's Story of Fauntleroy" in *The Queen of Hearts*, London, 1859, first appeared in *Household Words* in 1858 with the title, "A Paradoxical Experience," and Mr. Parrish has traced a Chicago, 1890, appearance titled "Fauntleroy the Forger." This is but one of dozens of similar examples and the excellent index with which this book is blessed solves a hitherto difficult problem.

Mr. Parrish has, luckily, never accepted the dictum: "Some books are to be collected, some to be read" — he reads his books and the results are to be seen in the two valuable lists of "Errata" in the bibliography. Here are listed misprints, dropped letters, irregular quotation marks, etc., as he has found them in reading his books. As other copies of the books are checked against these lists, significant variations are certain to be found. Indeed, the errata lists of *The Cloister and the Hearth*, first and second editions, pose a fascinating problem. It has long been known that there was an error in the first edition of Charles Reade's *The Cloister and the Hearth* and it has always been assumed that copies with the reading in Vol. II, page 372, line 11, "she threw her face over her apron" were the first issue. The errata compiled by Mr. Parrish show this mistake persisting into the second edition, but here the error is on page 364. In both, however, it occurs, on leaf 2B.

Examination of a few copies of the first and later editions reveals the following:

There are at least two distinct issues of Volume II. The first known issue has 384 pages and the reading on leaf 2B, p. 372, lines 11-12, "Catherine threw her face over her apron and sobbed." The second

known issue has 376 pages and the error, while still on leaf 2B, occurs here on page 364. The second and third editions are identical with the second issue of the first edition.

Both issues are identical (except for the repagination of the second) from signature D to the end: hence the error in the long version occurs on page 372, in the short version on page 364, but it is on leaf 2B in each case. What happened is that while Chapter II in the long version occupies eleven pages, the author, apparently dissatisfied with it, cut it in the short version to occupy only three pages — hence the eight-page difference between the two issues. When reprinting the short version, therefore, it was only necessary to reprint up to the end of Chapter II, the same type setting being used from there on, with only the necessary correction in pagination being made.

It is most unlikely that any compositor would set the sentence on page 372 to read as it does; it was probably set correctly, jammed in some way, and then put back incorrectly. Therefore, if a copy can be found with the original text of Vol. II (extending, that is, to 384 pages) with the line set correctly, it will unquestionably represent the first state of the text, and be, therefore, the first issue. I have not, however, seen such a copy, though one has been reported.

As we look forward to other volumes from Dormy House's rich resources, one suggestion occurs to us. Mr. Parrish has scrupulously avoided labelling his variants. Take the first American edition of *The Woman in White*, Harper, 1860, for example. This exists in two states, with varying advertisements — advertisements which are a part of the last signature and hence bibliographically important. Mr. Parrish, of course, has both states. In collating the advertisements of one he says:

"[261], By Miss Mulock; [262], By W. M. Thackeray." Following this collation is: "Another copy. Collation: As above, except p. [261] Miss Mulock's Novels.; p. [262], The Mill on the Floss." There is no indication which issue is first. Now this is a pleasant relief, in a way, from the dogmatism which permeates and vitiates (aside from other considerations) the Ashley catalogue, for example. Mr. Parrish has, after all, issued a descriptive volume of his own books, not a formal bibliography (though it will be a long time before it will be displaced), and if he chooses to describe his variants without labelling them "first" and "second" that is his right. We are grateful enough for what he has done.

To our mind, however, the usefulness of these volumes could be improved by a discussion and a pointing to the evidence pro and con of the re-

lationship of variants where it exists. This could be extended, also, to a brief note at the end of all collations stating "First Edition," "First American Edition," "Revised Edition," etc., etc., as the case may be. It is confusing to find several pages devoted to descriptions of several editions of the same title without a ready check upon which edition one is considering.

Aside from such slight possible improvements (which would cost Mr. Parrish long hours of research and save it for us) this volume is, like its predecessors, and we are sure its successors, a distinguished example of the added value and pleasure a collector can derive from his avocation and of the contributions to scholarship and bibliography collectors can make.

DAVID A. RANDALL

IN MEMORIAM: AUGUSTUS HUNT SHEARER

NO member had been so long active in the affairs of the Bibliographical Society of America as Dr. Shearer. He was our efficient secretary from June, 1912, till he was chosen our president in October, 1933, and he was twice re-elected to the presidency in 1934 and 1935. During most of these years the load of the Society rested on his shoulders. He edited our *News Sheet* and carried on freely in our interest. When in 1936 honorary membership was bestowed upon a few of our members, he was naturally one of them. He continued to serve on the Council of the Society through the year 1940.

Recurring illnesses did not faze him. On each recovery he gave himself wholly to innumerable concerns. His life was abundant and versatile. Neither of tall stature nor muscularly built, he did the work of several men. Those who saw him last December in New York thought he had recovered, but warned him against overstrain. Illness visited him again and for nearly two months it held on. None the less, he expected to attend the Commencement of Rutgers University on June 8th. He had never missed a Rutgers Commencement since his freshman year, even leaving a sick bed in 1936 to be present. Eight days before Commencement, shortly after three o'clock on the afternoon of May 31, 1941, he entered into rest at his home in Buffalo. Interment was in the family plot in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Dr. Shearer was born in Philadelphia on February 21, 1878. His great-great-grandfather came to America from Germany and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, during the period of the American Revolution. His grandfather, Samuel Shearer, was a merchant, postmaster, and a member for two years of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. His father, Isaac Davis Shearer, was a widely-known merchant and a veteran of the Civil War, who had married Sarah Williamson Hunt. Their son, Augustus Hunt, attended Penn Charter School of Philadelphia until graduated in 1895. He then entered Rutgers University from which he received his A.B. in 1899, and took his master's degree there in 1902.

In recognition of his "unusual distinction in the fields of education, history and library science" his alma mater conferred on him in 1934 its honorary degree of Litt.D. Shearer also went to Harvard, where he received degrees of A.B. in 1900, A.M. in 1901, and Ph.D. in 1903. Thereupon he taught history at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1904 to 1906; at Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., 1906 to 1909; and at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., 1909 to 1912. He was connected with the Newberry Library of Chicago, as bibliographer, 1912 to 1917, and meanwhile, in 1916 to 1917, conducted a course on the American Revolution at Northwestern University.

His library career reached distinction in 1917, when he was named the sixth librarian of the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo, which became under his ægis the best reference library in western New York, and one of the best known in the Nation, increasing its holdings to some 350,000 volumes at the time of his decease. At the University of Buffalo he was lecturer in history from 1918, and founder-director of its library science course from 1920. Chancellor Capen of the university paid him this high tribute: "He was a most influential figure in the life of the institution . . . He was a member of the board of deans and as such took a prominent part in the formation of the educational policy of the whole institution." Similarly the Grosvenor Library through one of its trustees characterized him as "a man of easy approach combined with a remarkable, conscientious attitude toward his work."

The *Buffalo Evening News* said that "Buffalo bade sorrowfully farewell" to Dr. Shearer, an "adopted son" whom death "found immersed in practically every phase of the city's cultural, educational and social life." The *Buffalo Courier Express* in a front-page obituary, stated that he was "one of the most widely-acquainted men in Buffalo"; that he was known to thousands as a "regular fellow" who "never let his erudition intrude on his warm personality"; that he was "a worker with books—hundreds of thousands of them—he was also a lover of books."

Dr. Shearer was a member of the board of managers of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences; a member and one-time secretary of the Buffalo Educational Council; a trustee of the Buffalo Seminary from 1923 to 1928, and at the time of his death a trustee of the Park School. He was a trustee and vice-president of the Buffalo Symphony Society; a director of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra Society; honorary president of the Cosmopolitan Association of Erie County; member of the Buffalo Historical Society; member of the Buffalo Chapter, Sons of the

Revolution; acted for some time as chairman of the English-Speaking Union of Buffalo; he was "the moving spirit in three private clubs which met regularly at the Grosvenor Library, of local educators, local writers," etc.; and belonged to the Buffalo and Rotary Clubs. He was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon societies.

In a wider area Dr. Shearer was active in the American Library Association, the American Library Institute, the Library Council of the State of New York, the New York State Library Association of which he was president in 1922-23, and 1927-28, the American Historical Association of which he was a member of the Committee on Bibliography, and the International Institute of which he was a director. In politics he was a Republican; in religion he was attached to the Reformed Church. His recreations in summer were out-of-doors "digging the ground, sunning, or just puttering about."

Dr. Shearer married Inez Ardelle Rogers of Dafoe, Michigan, on December 4, 1915, a graduate of Wheaton Academy and Mt. Holyoke College, interested in art and social work. She and their four children, three daughters and a son, survive him.

At the funeral held in Buffalo at the Westminster Presbyterian Church the pews were filled with educators, civic leaders, librarians, attorneys, and the lay persons "who learned to love and respect the scholarly . . . librarian." Perhaps the preacher's prayer, singled out by the press, epitomized the reasons—he said that Dr. Shearer "though he loved his books much, yet he loved his fellow men more," and "though he was lofty in mind, yet he was always lowly in heart."

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- 1905. *Little Book of Rutgers Tales*. New Brunswick, N. J., 1905.
His first book.
- 1906. *England*, by Samuel R. Gardiner . . . edited by Augustus Hunt Shearer. Philadelphia [c. 1906].
In Vol. XII of *The History of Nations* series.
Ireland, by Patrick W. Joyce . . . and *Scotland*, revised and edited by Augustus Hunt Shearer. Philadelphia [c. 1906].
In Vol. XII of *The History of Nations* series.
- 1912. *A union list of collections on European history in American libraries*, compiled for the Committee on Bibliography of the American Historical Association. Princeton, 1912; supplement, 1915; alphabetic subject index, 1915.
Dr. Shearer was a member of the Committee and contributed to the lists, and he alone made the index.

1915. A list of documentary material relating to state constitutional conventions, 1776-1912. Chicago, 1915 (Bulletin of The Newberry Library, No. 4).
See revised edition under 1917 heading.
1916. American historical periodicals [A list], in Annual Report for 1916 of the American Historical Association, Vol. I, pp. 469-484.
1917. A list of official publications of American state constitutional conventions, 1776-1916. Chicago, 1917 (Bulletin of The Newberry Library, No. 6).
A revised and expanded edition of Bulletin No. 4, 1915.
Report on the archives of the state of Vermont, prepared for the Public Archives Commission of The American Historical Association for 1915, pp. 311-355 (Washington, 1917).
Also issued separately.
- 1922-1924. Larned, Joseph Nelson. The new Larned History for ready reference, reading and research. Completely revised, enlarged and brought up to date. Springfield, Mass., 1922-1924. 12 vols.
Dr. Shearer was an associate editor of this edition.
- 1924-1929. Mississippi Historical Review.
Dr. Shearer was a member of the editorial board in these years.
1931. A guide to historical literature. New York, 1931.
Dr. Shearer was one of the joint editors of this useful reference work, prepared by the Committee on Bibliography of The American Historical Association in cooperation with The American Library Association.
1932. George Washington bibliography. Buffalo, 1932.
Prepared as a contribution to the George Washington Bi-centennial.

Dr. Shearer also contributed to the *History of the State of New York*, edited by A. C. Flick, a chapter in vol. 3 on "The Church, the School and the Press." His annual reports of the Grosvenor Library were completely informing and that library's *Bulletin* became one of the best in the Nation. He contributed numerous articles and reviews to historical and other periodicals, and gave book reviews over the radio from the Buffalo station. While this list of his contributions is more nearly complete than any we know of, it is manifestly incomplete.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS

